

The Jo n al of

# ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

VOL. XXX

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1931

NO. 3

## ACHIEVING SAFETY



414

# Success in a Depression Year

## CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

November 10, 1924-----	\$200,276.22
December 31, 1928-----	260,632.30
December 31, 1929-----	313,978.03
December 31, 1930-----	467,497.47

## ADMITTED ASSETS

1925 -----	\$203,894.50
1926 -----	222,586.32
1927 -----	332,525.54
1928 -----	428,406.75
1929 -----	600,451.27
1930 -----	1,258,601.49

Total Gain in Assets during 1930... \$658,150.22

## DEATH CLAIMS PAID

1925 -----	None
1926 -----	\$23,625.00
1927 -----	100,950.00
1928 -----	397,388.00
1929 -----	427,654.53
1930 -----	579,011.00

## INSURANCE IN FORCE

1925 -----	\$1,512,672.00
1926 -----	3,559,718.00
1927 -----	26,103,737.00
1928 -----	52,279,729.00
1929 -----	62,222,316.00
1930 -----	89,324,735.00

Total Gain during 1930... \$27,102,419.00



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**Magazine Chat**

This number of the Journal illustrates vitality of organization. Though unemployment is the most serious problem before the nation, and before this organization, we devote our pages to a discussion of safety on the job, a by-question.

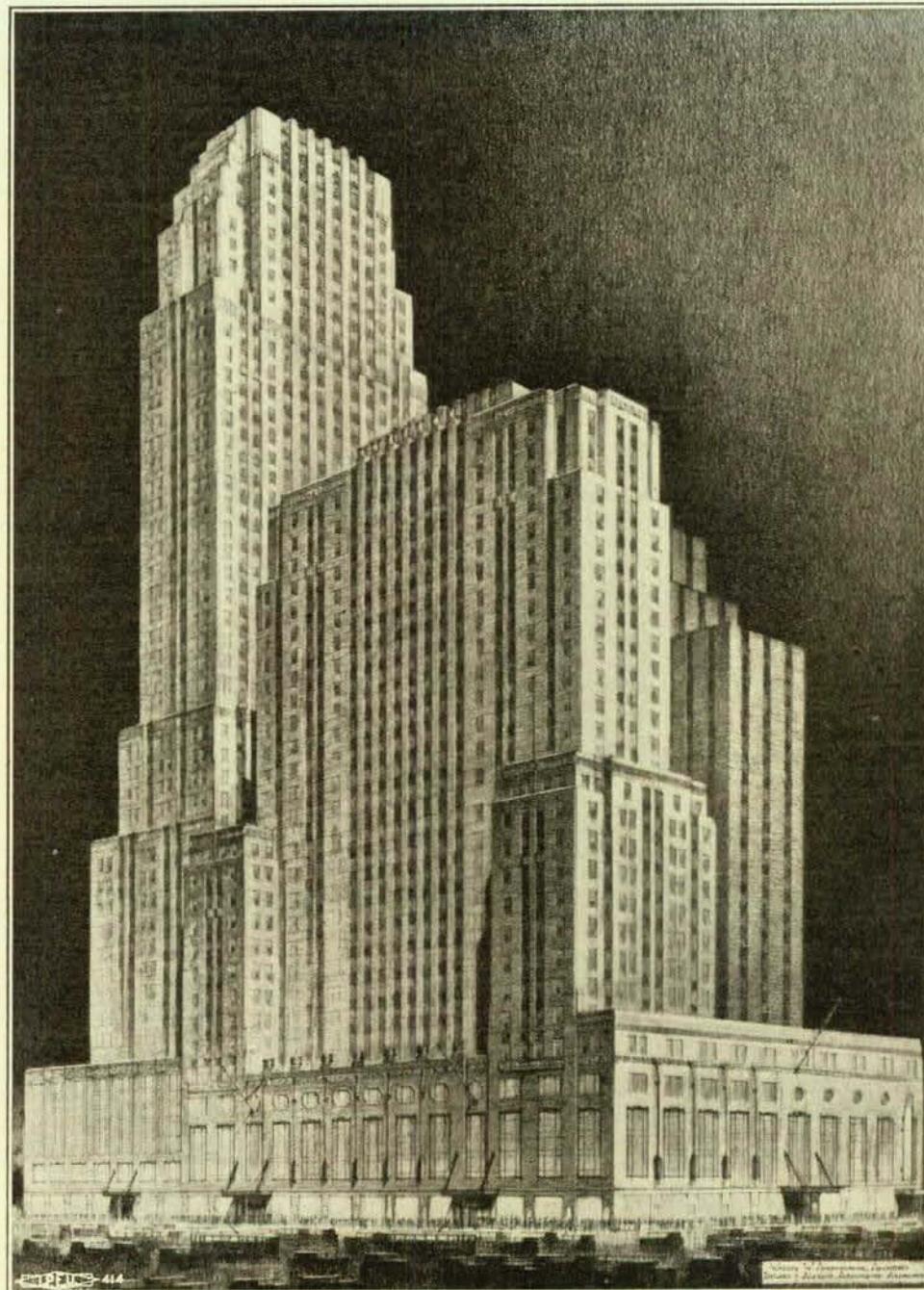
It illustrates the fact that the organization must go on, it must progress in spite of pestilence, fire and sword. We are not indifferent to unemployment. While we fight the wolf from the door with one hand, we must build with the other.

Two articles, one by Otto S. Beyer, engineer, in the December number "Union Management Competes and Wins," the other by Lewis L. Lorwin, in the January and February issues on a National Economic Plan Board, have attracted wide-spread interest throughout the United States and Canada. Reprints of these articles were made in a number of labor magazines. New York papers commented widely upon them, and in general, it appears the Electrical Workers Journal was fulfilling the function any intelligent, aggressive, self-respecting labor publication should perform.

President Broach continues to attract favorable attention to his columns. Many trade journals have quoted him this month, including two organs of employer associations, one outside the construction field.

Now and then an anonymous letter arrives at this office. It leaves us with a baffled sense of frustration. We would like to answer our correspondents, and we cannot do so. Please, dear readers, put a name and address on your letters to us.

After all, the fun of being an editor is the fun of answering back.



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Vol. XXX

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1931

No. 3

## Unemployment and the Union

IT WAS left for a cartoonist to cast the sharpest gleams of understanding over the plight of the jobless. A mother and three children are sitting in an upstairs room. They hear father's step upon the stair. The mother says, "Father is walking slow. Don't ask him if he found a job." Here is all the pain of unemployment in stark simplicity. Father's demoralization; the woman's effort, almost futile, to aid; the unfair sacrifice demanded of children.

\* \* \*

For it is agreed that the worst feature of a prolonged period of depression is the inroads made upon a nation's morale, the cankering assault upon minds and hearts of the millions who want work and cannot find it. Suicides increase. Bitterness grows. Shame arrives. Self-respect disappears. Men become sullen, brutalized creatures, incapable of citizenship.

\* \* \*

In Philadelphia, a city of ingrown wealth, a statement by Mayor Mackey throws light upon another terrible aspect of unemployment—the widening of the classes. Mayor Mackey's public utterance is a devastating commentary upon the "City of un-Brotherly Love," where the rule has been for years: fight labor organizations.

Mayor Mackey: "I am not an alarmist and am not over-emphasizing what I know to be the facts. No one wants to see martial law proclaimed here but I know whereof I speak when I say that if the Lloyd Committee should break down and cease to function because of the failure of our people to contribute to its funds for relief it would be absolutely impossible for the police force of Philadelphia to contend with the conditions which would be created.

"Up to the present a great proportion of the relief funds has been contributed by the working class. Not one-tenth of our citizens have responded, and it is a lamentable fact, but none the less true, that many of our wealthy men and women have failed to respond, while many others who are rich and well able to do so have sent contributions for insignificant sums.

"Some of them give \$100 to the Lloyd committee and then go to Florida for the winter and the poor man stays here. I say to you it is the poor man who has saved the situation up to this time. In other words, the poor man is protecting the interests of the rich man because the poor man is sympathetic."

\* \* \*

Down in the drouth-ridden states, men, women and children starve in the midst of plenty—in the richest nation of

the earth. This is but another aspect of an ill-adjusted distribution system. The drouth situation is dramatic, but it is nothing compared with the permanent unemployment situation in the cities.

\* \* \*

These terrible facts form a background for the unemployment problems of this union. This is the sixteenth month of the depression. The latter months are and will be the hardest. Proudly this organization of electrical workers has gone through the first year. There has been little loss of morale; few complaints; no unusual bitterness; generally a wise understanding, much team play, and help of those who have not a job by those who have. Relief funds have been built up, rotation of work plans adopted, and sensible measures instituted to meet this worst of all business depressions.

\* \* \*

The longest pinch we hope is over. Business will slowly mend. The year 1931 will not be a good year, but business will gradually rise. But there are dark days ahead—dark because we have been so long fighting the gaunt wolf from the door. We must not give up now, however. We must continue the struggle, until we win through. Above all else, we must take every precaution that needs to be taken to protect this organization.

\* \* \*

It is but natural that some, in the midst of their unabated agony, will forget the union. They will forget that it has given them the only refuge they have had in this storm. They will forget that the union gives them a fair day's wage; maintains decent working conditions; aids the sick; helps the disabled; stands symbolically by as a friend in time of death; protects from fools and knaves; gives freedom; provides recreation; helps to a practical education, and presents the only way to make mutual aid an actual fact. Men will forget these facts, in their black hour of unemployment, but the union shall not be forgotten. It must go on pretty much as it has always gone on, against odds, against criticism and misunderstanding, and against enemies, simply because it is bigger than any individual.

\* \* \*

There will be those who will call the more fortunate who have jobs crooks and brutes, but the organization will have to endure, as it has since the beginning, against all odds, and against all misunderstanding.

# Causes of Electric Accidents Analyzed

"KILL the circuit lest the circuit kill you" has been suggested as a slogan for the electricians of industrial plants by a representative committee which has been investigating accidents which occur at ordinary voltages and which presented its report at the last annual safety congress.

Both the National Safety Council and the National Electric Light Association have been collecting reports of fatal accidents during recent years, and these accidents have been analyzed by the committee. Only accidents occurring at low voltages have been included in this report. By "low voltage" is meant something less than 750 volts. This consequently includes the voltage of the ordinary street-car trolley circuit, the voltage commonly used for electric lighting, and also the voltages used in industrial work, such as 220 or 440 volts.

Only fatal accidents were considered by the committee which analyzed 213 such cases, of which 132 occurred at not more than 120 volts. These cases were classified as industrial or domestic, and they were also classified according to the conditions of installation and use.

## Various Factors Involved

Combining the two sets of records given in the report, the following table is found for fatal accidents where not more than 240 volts were involved.

## Classification by Location

Industrial locations—	
Portable cords and lamps	38
Portable appliances	14
Exposed wires	26
Exposed switch	3
Underground parts	3
Working with parts alive	13
Miscellaneous	8
	105
Domestic locations—	
Bathtub cases	23
Other portable appliances	6
Wet basements or earth	22
Miscellaneous	17
	68
Other locations	14
	187

## Classification According to Conditions

Involving defective equipment	80
Equipment damaged at time of accidents	11
Involving code violation	14
Exposed wires	27
Handling live parts	19
Aerials and other amateur	9
Other improper procedure	16
Not otherwise classified	11
	187

The largest group of industrial fatalities are those resulting from the use of portable lamps and extension cords. In some cases a brass-shell socket has been used and has become alive; in other cases the cord has become worn until it exposes the conductor to contact. Most of these cases arise where the victim is

## Committee of National Safety Council investigates accidents at low voltages, showing conditions under which domestic and industrial work is carried on at time of tragedy.

standing upon the ground or some wet surface; where he is working inside of a boiler, or some similar job which affords a good connection to ground under conditions where the victim's hands are liable to be wet with moisture or perspiration.

The second largest item in the industrial group is exposed wires. Many of these involve traveling cranes, and only two were on lighting circuits.

Repair or maintenance work carried on without first killing the circuit is responsible for 13 deaths.

## Gain in Safety Made

A dozen years ago the exposed switch was causing frequent fatalities. This condition has been largely remedied, and only three cases are recorded here.

In three other cases failure to ground equipment as called for by the two national codes was responsible for a fatality. In two of these cases wet floors were involved, and in the third a water pipe. One was at 110 volts. These show clearly the conditions which make grounding important—dampness, plumbing, any voltage higher than lighting circuits.

Of the domestic cases those involving the bath tub head the list. Most of these cases involve the use of electric heaters, the insulation of which or of the connecting cord is defective and which is handled with wet hands. In one case a curling iron provided the contact with the circuit. Portable appliances in other locations account for six more fatalities. Two of these occurred in bed. In one case an electric heater set fire to the bedclothes and burned a child fatally. In the other case a man was found dead with an electric blanket wrapped around him and wet with perspiration.

Twenty-two other fatalities were due to contact with live parts while in wet basements or on the ground. All of the domestic fatalities occurred at approximately 110 volts.

## Conclusions:

### Faulty Materials and Methods

At least one-third of the fatalities may be attributed to defective materials, such as lamp cord not properly maintained, and an additional five to 12 per cent are due to installations not in accordance with standard practice as represented by the national electrical code. Ten to 15 per cent of the fatalities are due to

handling live parts and about eight per cent more to improper practices, from which are excluded the ignorant handling of radio aerials and a few disastrous amateur experiments.

Let us now consider how many of these accidents could have been avoided. In the first place a goodly percentage would not have occurred if proper forms of extension cord had been used and had been properly maintained; that is, to say, cords replaced when they become worn to the point of exposing the conductors. We cannot too strongly urge that both for industrial use and also for domestic use where wet locations are involved, only a sturdy portable cord such as type S should be used, and when used with an extension lamp a guard should be furnished around the lamp.

We strongly recommend also the grounding of portable devices of all kinds and at all voltages when used in wet locations. Portable motor-driven appliances operated at more than 150 volts, as commonly found in industrial plants, are required to have their frames grounded by a rule of the national electrical code. When used in wet places we consider it desirable to ground them even at lower voltages.

In industrial plants emphasis should be placed upon the practice of killing circuits before work is done upon them, even when the voltage is low, as with lighting circuits. Unless this practice is followed, workmen are likely to handle live parts in wet locations or under other conditions where the hazards are greatly increased, yet are not generally appreciated. It is especially desirable that when work is done directly upon the ground, as for instance underneath the cellarless house, so common in the south, switches should be first opened to fill any circuits worked upon, and moreover, the extension cords used should be of the type referred to above, which are especially approved for such conditions. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the statement that in wet places live parts must not be touched, nor, indeed, should any parts be touched that may become alive due to defective insulation or other cause. It would seem that in wet places the frames of all fixed and semi-portable equipment should be grounded regardless of voltage. This is a good practice to follow with such apparatus as washing machines used in the household as well as the equipment used in industrial establishments.

### Materials Used Important

It is evident to members of the committee that a large majority of the low voltage fatalities could be avoided by proper precautions, that is, by the use of the most suitable materials available for the purpose, installation according to code rules and the precaution of killing circuits before working upon them. Un-

(Continued on page 163)

## SUGGESTS LOCAL UNION SAFETY COMMITTEES



A.P. 44

DR. M. G. LLOYD  
Chief, Section of Safety Standards  
U. S. Bureau of Standards

"The figures compiled by your insurance department confirm information coming from state industrial commissions and elsewhere, that a heavy toll of death is laid upon electrical workers whose work requires them to handle live circuits. In the case of inside maintenance men, the handling of live circuits can be avoided, and a committee of the National Safety Council recently proposed the slogan, 'Kill the circuit lest the circuit kill you,' for workers in industrial plants.

"In the case of workers on overhead and underground electrical transmission and distribution lines, this slogan is not so applicable, as continuity of service is one of the requirements which must be met as fully as possible by public utility companies. There are two ways, however, in which these workers can reduce past records of accidents. Since the accident affects them and their families more than anyone else, it would seem that their interest in the subject is sufficient to justify very vigorous action.

"It seems to me that every local union of the Brotherhood should have a permanent committee on safety with at least three functions: (1) prevention of accidents; (2) investigation of accidents, and (3) saving the lives of workers involved in accidents. By this third function, I have in mind the resuscitation of workers who have been shocked. Every electrical lineman should be trained in the prone-pressure method of resuscitation.

Many of the operating utilities provide this instruction for their employees. Where it is not done by the employing company, the local union should take the matter up and see that every member of the local receives instruction and practice, so that he will be able to resuscitate a fellow-member, or indeed any victim of such an accident at any time on a moment's notice. Immediate action is one of the necessities in such cases, as delay may be fatal.

"In the matter of accident prevention, I think discussions of the subject in meetings, combined with a definite stand by the local union and discipline, if necessary, would save many lives. Workers often like to display their nerve (recklessness) by handling live conductors without gloves, etc. Such action leads to discharge by some operating companies, but others do not have very strict discipline, and it is here that some discipline might be exercised by the local union. Cannot a sentiment be developed among your membership that the careless and reckless worker is not a first-class journeyman? If the experienced men always set the right example to the younger men a better practice could, no doubt, be developed. I have referred here only to the use of insulating gloves, but there are many other items which might call for similar treatment. Safe practices should be learned and the backing of the local union given to their use."

## COMMENT

By

PRESIDENT BROACH

SLOGANS don't produce bread. Fine sentiments of well-intentioned people don't change the industrial set-up. A nation has just so many resources—so many mouths to feed—so many dollars. And a union has just so many resources—so many dollars—and control of just so many jobs. Blowing bubbles DOES NOT change these resources. Cries for the millennium do not bring food. Cursing labor officials does not create work.

Cutting wages DOES NOT create work. Detroit furnished the best example in 1921. The local union reduced wages \$2 a day to please the contractors. The non-union man went down to meet this. Things only became worse. But don't confuse this with the necessity for fixing proper rates to aid in regaining control of residential work, maintenance, jobbing and repairs.

No, you shouldn't worry about "being under suspicion." We don't know of any human—especially union official—but who is always under suspicion. The more people you deal with, the greater the suspicion. It's something none of us can escape.

Humans are funny. They insist on telling their troubles. But when you begin to tell yours, interest usually departs. When we tolerate you, then you should tolerate us. Perhaps this is unfortunate—but it's the game of life. And we can't escape it.

The lowest trait of a human, we believe, is ingratitude. True friendship—kindly, understanding, faithful friendship—is as beautiful as a

mother's love for her babe. There's all too little of it.

It's a pity most people feel abused when decisions go against them. It's a human frailty. We all like to believe we are exceptions—but are we?

But please don't misunderstand. We have no thought of misusing authority or acting arbitrarily. We're simply making a determined effort to correct conditions throughout this organization as quickly as possible. We're trying to deal with conditions, and with men, as we find them—not as they ought to be. The job cannot be done unless we speak plainly and act openly.

Please remember this: Our Constitution was revised to aid our unions—not to injure them. And if any action we've taken has injured a single union, then we want to know it. That's what should concern us most.

A young International man, appointed a few months ago, now writes:

"I just want you to know I get more confident every day, that I'm going to be able to keep my promise that I would make good. That promise has kept me going when I was disgusted with myself and everything else."

Don't worry about any man talking that way. It shows he's beginning to know himself. That's most important. Socrates said: "The beginning of wisdom is to know thyself." Another wise man said: "Anybody can be nobody, give up and quit. But it takes a man to go through."

Naturally this fellow became disgusted with himself at times. It's a good sign—one of the best we know. It shows he's beginning to feel keenly—he's thinking—he's trying hard—he's criticizing himself—checking on himself, struggling with himself. After all, a man's greatest battle is with himself.

Several times I've been tempted to jump out the window because of disgust and strain. But somehow, someway, the faith of those who believed in me—the belief in myself—always seemed to keep me going. We simply can't see how any man can think of breaking his promises—or betraying confidence—or failing those who believe in him, who depend on him.

When this young International man was appointed, a few months ago, he was told:

"You must believe mightily in yourself. If not, others won't believe in you. Self-confidence—strong belief in one's self—often causes others to say 'He's conceited'."

"But don't be disturbed. There's a big distinction between conceit and self-confidence. When unkind things are said about you, don't grieve. As you aspire others will conspire. Make good. That's what counts."

When melancholy sets in, most men get consolation out of hammering others. But they seem utterly unconscious of this.

A local business manager now says:

"There's a job being figured in our jurisdiction that would furnish work to many members for a long period, if a union—instead of a non-union—employer secures it. The difference between the bids could be charged to traveling time."

Yes, hero worship is dangerous. It's crippling. It stops men from thinking. The crowd should

worship only the man's deeds, his acts, his purpose. If the crowd didn't trail the man—if it trailed only the act—then it couldn't be easily betrayed.

The crowd loves to ape the man it likes. It loves to imagine itself the same as he. This is a lust as deep as hunger. Then, too, accomplishment takes pain and torture. The crowd likes neither. It likes to forget these, the same as a mother likes to forget the pains of childbirth. But perhaps we can increase the number of people who are capable of worshiping the act—not the man—and, through these, do bigger things as social groups.

A local union complains:

"We can't get the control of maintenance, repairs and jobbing here because of no support from other trades."

It was told:

"You can't expect such support on this class of work. It's your job—not other trades. Their problem is different. But you are indeed fortunate that your employers are willing to cooperate with you. Again we urge you show enough courage to face bitter facts."

We know some men who have wasted their whole lives doing nothing but talk, fuss, find fault and in eternally telling others how to do things—yet doing nothing themselves. It's the same with some unions. It's so easy to blame others for our own shortcomings.

If you could spend one day in this office and see the many demands being made upon us—coming from all directions—if you could ACTUALLY SEE the problems we face, then you would not expect too much of us.

*H.H. Brack*

## **WE MUST HAVE MORE HELP**

O PPORTUNITIES fly by—then we complain. Here this office is, trying to get real results, trying to get more work for members, trying to protect our jurisdiction—trying to convince non-union employers of our true value—all with a small handful of men.

Needs and requests for International men overwhelm us. It's like a fellow trying to cross the Atlantic in a rowboat. We need four times the men we now have. We need them in all sections, in all fields and branches—particularly in the smaller communities. We need more office assistants. We're here day and night, Sundays and holidays, trying to keep up. It's almost maddening.

Needs and wants go begging. It's ridiculous—this policy of struggling along with so few men. It's too costly. It's a pennywise, beggarly policy. It's cheap, false economy—the worst kind of economy. Organizers, Representatives and Vice Presidents cannot remain long enough in any place. They must hurry on. It's very wasteful.

So we must have more men—men with punch and go—to protect and advance this organization. Trying to do the job in 48 states and all Canada—with our small staff—is like trying to reach the moon with a bean shooter.

Men want real results—and without delay. They want more work—better work—more strength—higher standards—more benefits—but without paying the price. You know it. It's an old story.

But we can't let this hold us back. We can't shake money off trees. You must know the truth.

You must understand. Our General Fund shows a big deficit, despite precaution and thrift. This was inevitable. This office doesn't get \$2 a month per capita tax to use for operating expense, as many believe. Here's where it goes:

90c	for Insurance
10c	" Monthly Journal
37c	" Pensions
7c	" Conventions
3c	" Defense
53c	" General Uses

\$2.00

This means we operate on LESS ACTUAL per capita tax than any organization of consequence—and this despite our numerous interests, branches, and operations in all fields. We can't be confined to one industry or field, the same as other organizations. We must go wherever electricity goes—and this greatly increases our problems and costs.

We must not curtail our operations. We must go on. We must have bigger results—on a bigger, wider scale. So don't misunderstand. Postponing our 1931 convention won't solve our financial problem. Let no one get the wrong impression. Let no one feel he has been hoodwinked. But let us get ready to pay the price when general conditions improve, and earnings increase. Then assessments must come. There's no choice, if we are to move on.

No, we're not trying to "move too fast." It's simply nonsense to toddle along many years trying to do what CAN be done in a few. You can't expect us here to kill ourselves trying to get somewhere on a crutch.

*H.H. Brach*

# Electrical Deaths Maintain Fatal Rate

**U**NEMPLOYMENT has its silver lining. Not so many electrical workers burned to death on hot wires in 1930 as in other years. The time of exposure was less. The work hours were much fewer. But the toll was great enough, too great. In fact, counting pneumonia and tuberculosis as occupational diseases—as they are—the death toll in our industry is mounting: 181 deaths in 1929 as compared with an average of 122 for seven years preceding. The year 1930 showed this same mounting rate.

Incidentally, though not recorded in the following tables, suicides increased 33 per cent in 1930 over 1929. Naturally with the coming of anxiety, worry, want, and uncertainty, incident to unemployment, men took the back door out of life more frequently. It is this phase of unemployment, which gets little publicity in newspapers.

In the following tables, it is assumed that our membership has been more or less constant since 1922 when the insurance records began to be kept. It is also assumed that inside men generally represent building trades workers, and linemen represent outside workers in power, telephone and other fields:

Record of Accidents and Deaths by Occupational Diseases For International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

	Inside			
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
1922				
Electrocution	23	7	1	31
Falls (fractures, breaks)	9	4	--	13
Burns (explosions, etc.)	4	--	--	4
Miscellaneous (driving, vehicular)	3	5	3	11
Tuberculosis	9	18	6	33
Pneumonia	3	11	3	17
Total				100
1923				
Electrocution	12	10	7	29
Falls, etc.	5	7	--	12
Burns, etc.	3	3	--	6
Miscellaneous	6	11	--	17
Tuberculosis	7	19	5	31
Pneumonia	5	14	1	20
Total				115
1924				
Electrocution	20	11	5	45
Falls, etc.	13	11	4	28
Burns, etc.	4	1	1	6
Miscellaneous	2	7	2	11
Tuberculosis	5	22	1	28
Pneumonia	7	23	--	30
Total				148
1925				
Electrocution	30	8	2	40
Falls, etc.	12	7	2	21
Burns, etc.	3	--	--	3
Miscellaneous	1	8	--	9
Tuberculosis	9	23	4	36
Pneumonia	4	15	1	20
Total				120
1926				
Electrocution	22	8	3	33
Falls	11	9	4	24
Burns	9	--	1	9
Miscellaneous	1	--	1	2
Tuberculosis	6	22	2	30
Pneumonia	9	21	--	30
Total				122

**With swing of pendulum work hours tick off accidental deaths to electrical workers. Nineteen hundred and thirty a "good" year, because work hours were only about half of other years.**

manages to prepare the way and out with his declaration in the nick of time. And then there is a fine, solid sort of man, who goes on from snub to snub; and if he has to declare forty times will continue imperceptibly declaring amid the astonished consideration of men and angels, until he has a favorable answer. I daresay, if one were a woman, one would like to marry a man who was capable of doing this, but not quite one who had done so. It is just a little bit abject, and somehow just a little bit gross; and marriages in which one of the parties has been thus battered into consent scarcely form agreeable subjects for meditation. Love should run out to meet love with open arms. Indeed, the ideal story is that of two people who go into love step for step, with a fluttered consciousness, like a pair of children venturing together in a dark room. From the first moment when they see each other, with a pang of curiosity, through stage after stage of growing pleasure and embarrassment, they can read the expression of their own trouble in each other's eyes. There is here no declaration properly so called; the feeling is so plainly shared, that as soon as the man knows what is in his own heart, he is sure of what is in the woman's.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## SUNDAY AFTERNOON WORST TIME FOR AUTO ACCIDENTS

The commonest kind of automobile accident in the United States happens between lunch time and supper on Sunday afternoon. The driver is a mature man over 25 with more than one year's driving experience. The car is in good condition and is approaching a street or highway intersection in clear weather. At the intersection it runs into another car also driven by a mature man with considerable experience. One of the drivers did not have the right of way. One person is injured, chiefly by contusions and shock with a good chance of a dislocation or a sprain.

Such are the characteristics of the "average accident" deducible from a study of automobile accident statistics for 1930 prepared by Mr. G. D. Newton, of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. The automobile, Mr. Newton states, is already "worse than war." Fifty thousand, one hundred fifty members of the American Expeditionary Force were killed in action or died of wounds during 18 months of the World War. Fifty thousand, nine hundred Americans were killed by automobiles during the 18-month period just past.

Forty-four and eight-tenths per cent of the accidents in 1930, Mr. Newton states, were due to the typical accident of a collision between two automobiles. The next commonest, totalling 38.8 per cent, were due to collisions of automobiles with pedestrians. For accidents resulting in at least one death, these figures are reversed; 45.9 per cent of the fatal accidents being collisions with pedestrians while only 20.7 per cent were collisions of two automobiles.

When accidents are tabulated by the days of the week, Sunday leads the list, with 18.3 per cent of the week's total. Saturday has 16.8 per cent. Tuesday is the week's safest day, with only 12.5 per cent of the accidents. The hour-by-hour curve shows a high point between 4 and 8 p.m. and a daily low point between 2 and 4 a.m., probably in correspondence with the density of traffic.

It is needless to point out that to date application of safety codes to the electrical field show little improvement in the accident rate. The number per 100,000 who are taken by the industry is constant each year. This does not mean that preventative efforts should be relaxed. They should be redoubled.

It is possible, too, that speed in operations has increased, since these records began to be kept, and with speed hazards increase. This is especially true for building construction.

Of course, the electrocution of linemen is a great deal larger in proportion to membership than of inside men. The linemen's job is the most hazardous in the world.

Many lovable people miss each other in the world, or meet under some unfavorable star. There is the nice and critical moment of declaration to be got over. From timidity or lack of opportunity a good half of possible love cases never get so far, and at least another quarter do there cease and determine. A very adroit person, to be sure,

# Safety Measures On World's Highest Tower

**T**HE committee on accident prevention of the Building Trade Employers' Association, New York City, has made an elaborate report on safety measures taken upon the recently completed Empire State Building. In view of the fact that the project employed 4,500 union workers, some of whom, despite all precautions, paid in life-blood for the world's highest building, it is interesting to note that precautionary measures were taken. The bulletin is too long to be quoted in full, but

**Erecting a giant skyscraper is a battle. Every precaution was taken to make the Empire State Building safe for builders.**

## Machines Multiply

**"Handling Material**—All material except the structural steel and heavy lifts was hoisted within the building. The many tons of material which were being delivered every day to keep up to the schedule of the builders had to be in turn delivered upwards to the workmen. Stone, brick and mortar were loaded into industrial cars running on tracks, then hoisted to the proper floors. Each car carried a load equivalent to eight men using the wheelbarrow method.

**"Cement**—Cement was delivered to the street floor by auto trucks and dumped into a floor opening to a hopper in the basement which fed a large mixer, then to industrial dump trucks running on tracks.

**"Distribution**—Decauville tracks led to four material platform hoists which were used to lift brick, stone and mortar.

**"Shaft Enclosures**—The protection around the material hoist shaftways was of wire mesh made up in panels, with pivotal bars across the openings to the shaftway.

**"Material Platform Hoists**—Four large platform hoists operating to the full height of the building were used to lift the industrial cars containing stone, brick and mortar to the various floors.

**"Elevators for Workmen**—The elevator equipment of the old Waldorf-Astoria was salvaged, set up and used to carry passengers. These cars were completely inclosed and had a sliding door with electrical contacts and were operated by competent operators. The hoistways were tightly enclosed from bottom to top.

"Besides these temporary elevators for carrying workmen, two hoists were temporarily installed until the other regular service

elevators could be put in operation.

"The machines were originally installed on the second floor. One machine was used to carry men from the first floor to the tenth floor, and the other from the first floor to the thirtieth floor. Later the hoists were raised to the fortieth floor, carrying men from the thirtieth floor to the sixtieth floor, and finally to the top of the building.

**"Debris**—Very little debris was handled by material hoists excepting after working hours. Specially designed metal chutes, in sections, bolted together, were used for disposing of light debris.

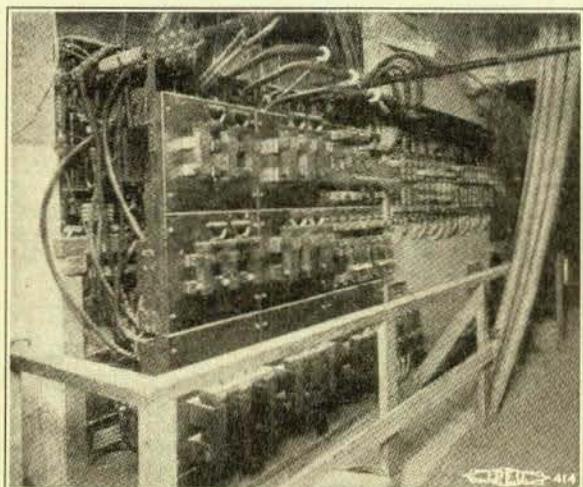
**"Guarding Unused Elevator Shaftways**—It is estimated that there will be 30,000 inhabitants in the completed building with 67 elevators to transport them.

"It became a problem in itself to properly protect the openings of the many unused elevator shaftways. To accomplish this many barricades were used across doorway openings to these shafts.

## Food Served Well

**"Lunch Counters**—Four lunch rooms were provided for the 4,500 workmen on the job. They were well distributed throughout the building so that it was not necessary for men working on the upper floors to make the long trip down to the street level for their meals. These lunch bars were well lighted, well equipped and serviced, and insured the men receiving sanitary food.

(Continued on page 163)



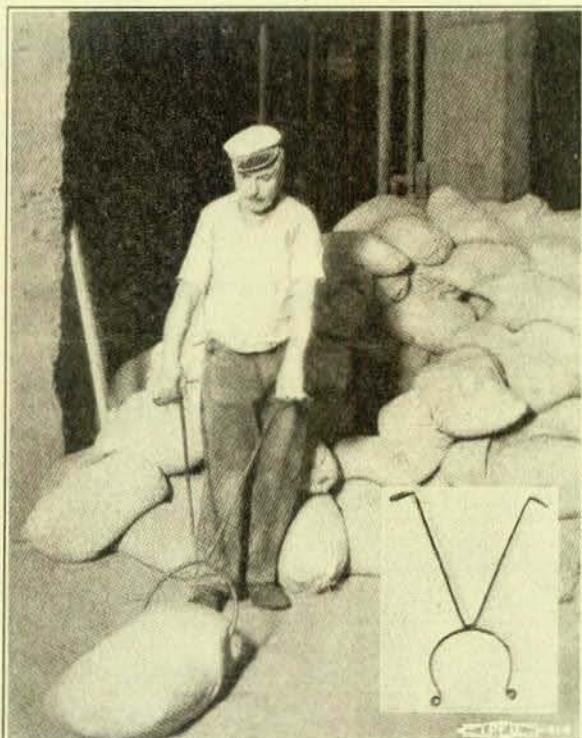
A GUARD RAIL WITH FIRE EXTINGUISHER AT RIGHT SHOW PRECAUTIONS USED AT THIS PANEL.

the scope, magnitude, and detail of the safety enterprise is indicated by the following:

**"Cleanliness**—Cleanliness on the first floor of any building under construction is quite necessary for safety, especially so when there are on an average of 250 auto trucks delivering material on the floor during the working day, as was the case on this job. Often there were as many as 30 trucks delivering material at one time. This was necessary in order to furnish material to approximately 4,500 workmen, representing some 25 or 30 trades engaged at their various crafts during a working day.

"It required an elaborately worked out system with every step interlocked to keep material moving without a break and to conform to the general progress schedule. Disruptions in any of these operations would be manifested throughout the work. Cleanliness with synchronization of the work prevailed throughout the building and was necessary to bring safety to workmen and unison in the work.

**"Temporary Stairs**—Temporary stairs were used leading to the basement and to the sidewalk bridge where the job offices of the general contractor were located. These were substantially constructed and were provided with mid-rails and smooth hand rails.



NOT ONLY A SAFETY DEVICE, BUT A TIME-SAVING DEVICE.

## IRRESPONSIBLE CONTRACTORS BOOST DEATH RATES



FRANCES PERKINS  
Industrial Commissioner, New York

"In respect to accidents, no industry is more disappointing than the building contracting industry," Miss Perkins said. "We have excellent results from certain large contractors who have organized accident prevention and have obtained success as great as any industry, but the accident rate among the fly-by-night building contractors is so horrifyingly high as to necessitate some immediate and vigorous steps to stem the toll of life. Irresponsibility is rife among certain contractors and the only obvious remedy is a system of licensing whereby no contractor would be allowed to operate without showing that he is able to protect the lives of his workers adequately."

"As the construction business in the state of New York is now conducted, all a contractor has to have to enter upon the erection of a 20, 30 or 50 story building is the will to do so."

"The doctor must be licensed, and so must the hairdresser, the manicurist, the chiropodist. No matter if his work only concerns individuals or small groups nearly every other executant must be licensed, and he should be. Yet a man is permitted to engage in the

highly dangerous project of running up sky-scrappers, to hire dozens or hundreds of workmen, and he need have no license at all. We even find instances where he has not taken out workmen's compensation insurance, and if a workman touches an unguarded wire or falls down an elevator shaft, only through a law suit has his family any redress. Certainly there is no justice in this. Certainly no contractor should be allowed to begin work on a construction job until he has both adequate industrial insurance and a license. If we took this double precaution I do not believe we would note the increase in construction accidents that our statistics now show."

"As regards machine accidents, however, a new era has opened. Machinery has been made relatively safe, and we now have to deal more intensively than before with the workman's own responsibility for his safety. The worker is the victim of every accident. He suffers all the pain and most of the loss and certainly it is to his interest as well as to that of the employer that accidents should be prevented, especially such as result from inattention, haste, and perhaps carelessness."

# New Fabrics Work Revolution in Building

**V**AST changes in building of the future which it is believed will transform the very form, structure, and process of construction, are made possible by new materials now fusing in the crucibles of the research laboratory. Not only skyscrapers, apartment houses, but even dwelling houses, and the very lives of men who build them, will be influenced and changed by the advent of new discoveries recently introduced and uses which it is logical to suppose may be made of them.

Instead of wood, brick, stone, mortar, plaster and tile, natural materials involving much hand labor in construction, architects are now turning to rust-resisting steel alloys, aluminum, glass, bakelite, various stone and marble-like compositions, and a host of compounds of the laboratory and factory. Instead of being laboriously cut and fitted on the job these are amenable to mass production and may be turned out in finished form, ready to be assembled.

Discovery of rust proof metal alloys have brought steel and iron compounds into prominence both inside and out—new skyscrapers glitter and gleam with polished metal. The Chrysler Building in New York raises a dazzling steel spearhead into the clouds. The Empire State Building brings the sunshine pouring down the 1,000-foot strips of metal that ornament its side. Not merely for ornamentation though, in this building, it is said, there is only one cubic foot of stone for each 200 cubic feet of building volume, while the average similar structure has a cubic foot of stone for only 45 or 50 feet. Fabrication of the metal and mounting it on the structural steel skeleton is comparatively inexpensive and it saves enormously, in many such factors as floor space, weight to be carried, time needed for erecting, and labor costs.

#### Revolutionary Changes Loom

An all-metal apartment building is planned for the Chicago Lake Shore. Usual walls for a building of its size and height are of 14-inch masonry and weight 150 pounds to the square foot. The metal walls will weigh one-tenth as much and be one-fourth as thick—reducing the load on the foundation and adding 135 square feet to the floor area of each story. Metal floors take up less space and make it possible to put 21 stories in the same height required by the usual 20-story building.

In Hamburg, Germany, one may buy a five-room cottage made up of standardized metal sections. Roof and outer walls

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Metal alloys already in use suggest mass production of five-room homes over night, at moderate cost. Things brewing in construction world.

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are of copper, ceiling and inner walls of sheet steel. Between the walls is an air space containing an aluminum-asbestos insulation which acts to shut out heat, cold, and noise. Screw bolts are used to join the sections of the house together and one may buy a house for about \$900 and have it put up in 24 hours.

Efforts have been made to popularize

the steel frame house in this country but it has not met with great demand. Possibly this is because the full possibilities of modern materials have not been incorporated. A steel framework incased within the house of ordinary plan and usual materials is not a great advantage. But when houses are designed entirely of metal and compositions, with full use made of the materials used, the resulting simplicity and economy ought to mean popularity.

#### Mathematics of Design

Those modernistic interiors we see in advertising and in the movies, with their studied simplicity, their geometric structural lines, and their gleaming surfaces, are not so freakish as once we thought. When correctly composed the modernistic style represents a sincere use of the new materials—as right and true in their place as the marble columns that support the roof of the Parthenon.

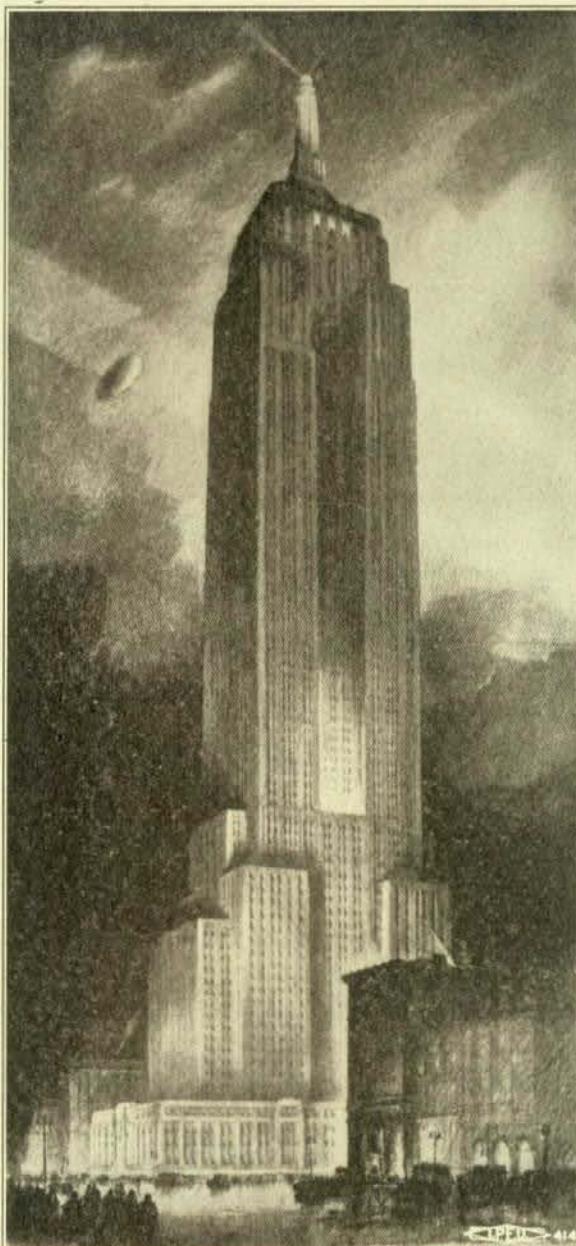
At present we have metal doors and casings, and composition floors—but the doors are finished to imitate oak, and the floors to look like marble. In the interiors of the future, materials will look like what they are. A wall made of aluminum will glow with metallic directness, without need of further decoration. Home interiors may be beautiful, simple and honest. New forms will appear because the old forms are not suited to new materials.

Imagine to yourself a house—round, square, hexagonal—with a flat metal roof, hollow metal walls filled with insulation, metal floors welded in place and covered with a polished, stone-like composition, walls paneled in copper, chromium, aluminum—some polished, some dull surfaces—doors, windows, casings of metal—special glass to exclude glare or admit health-giving sun rays. Lights might be concealed behind opalescent glass in wall or ceiling. Corners of the room might be rounded and all square edges eliminated.

There would be scarcely any need of a basement with such an all-metal house. Poured concrete footings might be used to supply a secure foundation. The whole problem of furnace, radiators and steam-fitting might be eliminated at one blow by a system of electric wiring in the inner walls that would use the walls themselves as resistance and gently warm the rooms. Work and expense could thus be saved.

Walls of rust-resisting metal would end decorating problems, as well, to say nothing of the

(Continued on page 163)



KING OF THEM ALL—EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

# Do Compensation Laws Induce Accidents?

By WILLIAM HABER

OVER 2,000 workers are sacrificed in the industries of Pennsylvania alone each year. Between 1924 and 1929 the number of fatal injuries in New York State increased from 1,109 to 1,217. The peace time casualty list in Ohio is staggering. In that state fatal injuries increased from 898 in 1924 to 1,108 in 1928. Non-fatal injuries increased from 174,276 to 228,125. In all states, even in those where industrial safety work has been highly developed, the accident toll of industry has been constantly mounting. The result, over 20,000 workers lose their lives in work accidents, over 2,500,000 suffer non-fatal injuries every year.

Some industries have contributed more than their quota to these staggering totals. In coal mining the fatality rate per 1,000,000 hours of exposure increased from 1.31 in 1913 to 1.59 in 1924. In quarrying, the frequency rate for all types of accidents rose from 38.31 in 1914 to 58.34 in 1924. In building construction in New York State accidents increased from 13,361 in 1924 to 13,701 in 1929.

The causes, the costs, the methods of prevention and compensation are already familiar to the student of industrial relations. To most of them, and to a majority of the general public the passage of workmen's compensation legislation in 44 states represents the most advanced methods of meeting the problem. This widespread approval and satisfaction with accident compensation laws has led to a relaxation in the efforts to improve the methods of dealing with the accident problem in industry.

For this reason, Professor Edison L. Bowers' book, "Is it Safe to Work—A Study of Industrial Accidents" (Boston: Houghton Mifflin for the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, 1930, \$2.50) is to be welcomed. In a style which makes it "light reading" the author examines the workings of the compensation laws in most of our states. Backed by a large amount of factual material he calls attention to the shortcomings of the compensation laws and to the possibilities for their improvement.

His study shows that many of our states fail to make adequate provision for injured workmen, that inadequate laws in some states are inefficiently administered, that administrative boards are undermanned, that in too many instances the injured worker must first know his rights, and second be able and willing to take proper steps to secure them. But the inadequacy of an unpaid, undermanned and untrained administration personnel fails sufficiently to protect the interests of the injured worker.

#### Scientific Methods Eschewed

In addition to the shortcomings in administration, Professor Bowers has some serious criticism of the use of flat-

**Widespread satisfaction with compensation laws is believed to lead to relaxation of efforts to decrease hazards. Industry is a war. Thousands perish each year.**

rate disability schedules which provide for the payment of a definite amount of money for a stipulated number of weeks for each stated injury regardless of age, occupation, or previous training of the disabled worker. This method is both grossly inadequate and unscientific. The allowance of 200 weeks award for the loss of an arm or 60 weeks for the loss of a thumb, found in many state laws, are not determined after careful study, but usually the result of compromise, court decisions and the past practices of insurance companies. To compensate justly for such injuries we must take into account all the factors affecting earning power, particularly age, dexterity, training and skill. This idea is partly carried out in the compensation laws of Wisconsin, California, and British Columbia and is highly recommended by the International Association

of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions.

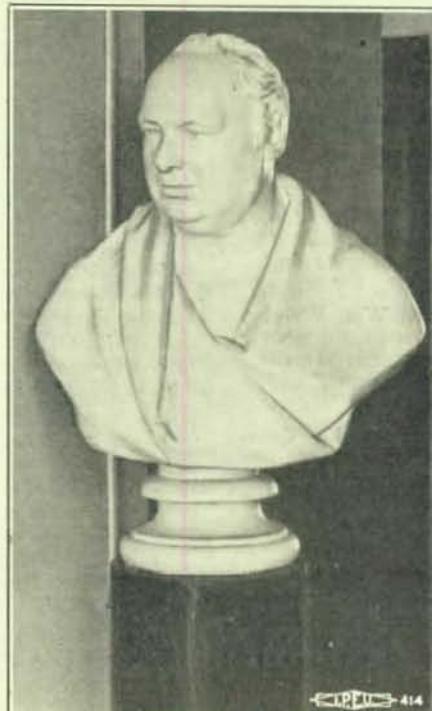
The net result of these shortcomings is that the compensation laws fail to make accidents sufficiently expensive to the employer so as to encourage him to improve the technique of accident prevention. Seventy-five per cent of accidents are preventable, but the compensation acts and the safety movement have at best prevented an increase in accidents and have not been sufficiently effective to cut down their number. To Professor Bowers, the explanation is that compensation is cheaper than prevention. The remedy is to have industry bear the entire economic loss of injured workmen.

Shifting to industry the entire economic loss of the injured worker cannot, in Professor Bowers' opinion, be brought about by the usual amendments advocated for the workmen's compensation laws. Such amendments; raising the maximum allowed for injuries, increasing the percentage of wage loss compensated, reducing the waiting period, or increasing the number of weeks for which compensation is paid for permanent injuries, will fail to provide the proper incentive toward prevention. Even with such beneficial and desirable changes, we shall still have only a limited insurance measure rather than accident compensation. To accomplish the latter, the revision of the compensation acts will have to be sufficiently drastic so as to reduce to a minimum the loss suffered by the injured worker and increase in proportion the incentive of industry to reduce accidents.

#### Pensions to Widows Urged

This can be accomplished by providing unlimited medical and surgical benefits and rehabilitation of the worker at the employers' expense. In death cases, Professor Bowers urges pensions to widows, the pension to vary with the number of children and to be paid for life or until remarriage. For accidents which result in permanent total disability, the author would provide for full indemnity for life and for permanent partial disability, he would not only abolish the flat-rate schedule and substitute a more equitable basis for compensation, but would rate all major permanent injuries on a percentage basis in relation to permanent total disability and pay compensation for life.

There is some doubt whether the substitution of a more flexible method of compensating for permanent partial injuries in place of the flat-rate disability schedule is desirable. The Wisconsin Federation of Labor doubts the advantages of this part of the law in that state. Others also suggest that while the flat-rate schedule may result in injustice in particular cases, it is more simple to administer and reduces litigation to a minimum.



Museum of Science and Industry

#### FORGOTTEN?

The heroes of the early machine age are forgotten. Who knows who Henry Maudslay is, reproduced above in stone? He is the "father of the machine tool industry". Maudslay made the lathe an instrument of precision. He began when the file was the chief instrument (1789), and contrived the first all metal lathe. Without him, and his achievements, the machine age would have been impossible.

# Against Wage Reductions

**President Hoover:** "It appears from the press that some one suggested in your discussion that our American standards of living should be lowered. To that I emphatically disagree. I do not believe it represents the views of this association. Not only do I not accept such a theory, but on the contrary the whole purpose and ideal of this economic system which is distinctive of our country is to increase the standard of living by the adoption and constantly widening diffusion of invention and discovery amongst the whole of our people. Any retreat from our American philosophy of constantly increasing standards of living becomes a retreat into perpetual unemployment and the acceptance of a cesspool of poverty for some large part of our people."

**Secretary of Commerce Lamont:** "It is a noteworthy fact that practically no cuts in wages have been made by employers as a result of the recession of business. This stands in marked contrast with the practice in previous similar recessions. It marks the widespread conviction that permanent progress in prosperity is dependent on liberal wages and consequent large buying power on the part of the masses of the people, and that recovery from any temporary setback will be promoted by the same policy."

**Lieutenant Governor Lehman, New York:** "But it is said high wages should be reduced at least to the extent of the reduction in living costs. Well, my answer to that is that, in the first place, the reduction in living costs has been relatively slight and very gradual. Living costs are off only six per cent in the last nine or ten months; in other words, from the time of our peak prosperity to the present. And there is no telling whether even that reduction is going to be of a permanent character."

**Howard Heinz, President, H. J. Heinz Company:** "In this enlightened age, when it is recognized that production is dependent upon consuming power, it is my judgment that large manufacturers and producers will maintain wages and salaries as being the far-sighted and in the end the constructive thing to do."

**William Wrigley, Jr., Chairman, the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company:** "The Wrigley Company will not reduce the present wage scale. Our business is better than last year, but would not reduce wages if it were not."

**Charles C. Small, President, American Ice Company:** "Referring to your message of August 1, our company has no intention of reducing wages or salaries. There is no reason for doing so, and believe in good wages to aid purchasing power."

**A. Weiland, Vice President in charge of production, the R. C. A.-Victor Company, Inc.:** "This company has made no wage or salary cuts, and in our large production program for the balance of this year we propose paying rates equal to those paid last year. We do not believe that this is the time to attempt to reduce the income of wage earners."

**James A. Farrell, Chairman of Board, United States Steel Corporation:** "Wages in the steel industry are not coming down—you can make up your mind on that."

**Chesley R. Palmer, President, Cluett-Peabody Company:** "A general reduction of wages and salaries at this time is entirely unwarranted and unthought of."

**Albert R. Erskine, President, Studebaker Corporation:** "Have not even considered lay-offs or reducing wages or salaries."

**Walter J. Kohler, President, Kohler & Kohler:** "Our company is maintaining its organization and its wage scale."

**Howard Coonley, Walworth & Co.:** "Have no thought of reducing force or wages."

**Newcomb Carlton, President, Western Union Telegraph Company:** "Worst method business can employ in depression times is to lower wages of employees."

**W. A. Sheaffer, fountain pen manufacturer, Fort Madison, Iowa:** "I believe it would be a serious mistake to reduce wages, as it lessens the purchasing power of the largest volume of customers and will permanently injure business."

**Roy Dickson, Associate Editor of Printers Ink:** "Maintaining purchasing power at the source is the most important job in the country today. For wages buy more shoes and automobiles than dividends."

**Henry S. Dennison, Dennison Manufacturing Co.:** "The old idea was that you got rich by making others poorer. The new idea is that you get rich by making others richer. And a nation gets richer by making other nations richer, so they'll become better consumers."

"It is better social cost-keeping to add the overhead burden of unemployment to those goods which are responsible for irregular employment, than to draw it from the savings of the working group."

**Senator James E. Couzens:** "Stabilization of the income of workers must be accomplished. If American business does not accomplish it, the American Government will, through unemployment insurance, through old age insurance and all other sorts of insurance necessary to preserve human life."

**Louis D. Brandeis, Justice of United States Supreme Court:** "For every employee who is 'steady in his work' there shall be steady work. \* \* \* The reserve to insure regularity of employment is as imperative as the reserve for depreciation; and it is equally a part of the fixed charges to make the annual contributions to that reserve. No business is socially solvent which cannot do so."

**Edward Filene, Merchant:** "The 'new capitalism' understands that business can prosper only when employees and the public are prosperous. High wages pay—and they don't come out of profits."

**G. F. Johnson, Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company:** "Reducing income of labor is not a remedy for business depression; rather it is a direct and contributing cause."

# Pressmen's Book Exhibits Printer's Art

LONG before union co-operative management was a familiar word in the labor world, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America began a project which achieved in part that objective. The technical trade school, operated by the pressmen's union, not only trains apprentices, but turns out new processes, initiates new methods, achieves new art combinations, and provides an inspiration and incentive for the whole typographical industry. The accomplishments of their school, which must be considered a technical achievement of considerable magnitude, are recorded every two years in an elaborate book. The edition for 1931 is now off the press. It easily measures up to the standard set by previous years, and in some ways surpasses it.

Every known variety of color process is displayed. Many of the plates—so exquisite is the press work—resemble paintings in oil and water color. The pages are illuminated, with iridescent lines. The whole suggests the height of excellence to which the craft has been brought.

The book editorially says:

"The Book of Art Printing is solely a product of the Technical Trade School of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America in so far as the actual printing is concerned. Every form, every page, is reproduced in the school, and no printed inserts of any nature are accepted; hence the book presents a record of our achievement in the development of craftsmanship, and is actual proof of the fact that this progressive trade union is not only interested in craftsmanship, efficiency and the progress of the industry but, further, that it is contributing its full share toward the upbuilding of the industry in which we are all interested."

Many contributors enhance the value of this book. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and George L. Berry, president of the pressmen's union, lead the list. Every branch of the craft is represented by a notable person. Here are spokesmen for ink, press, type, power machinery, typesetting equipment, paper, engraving, lithography and other branches of the trade. Newspapers are given a place.

R. V. Mitchell, president of Harris-Seybold Potter Company, writes on "Printing—and the

**"The Book of Art Printing" not only marks leadership in an honorable craft, but suggests anew the invaluable contribution a union makes to a great industry.**

Machine Age." He declares:

"Labor-saving devices almost without number have been added in every associated department until in some plants the very processes of production of plates are almost automatic.

"Where is all this leading us? Is printing to become merely a matter of automatic machinery turning out so many thousand pages of product per day merely as a routine affair? Except in a few instances the very nature of the work forbids this. There is no industry in which quality counts for more, for printing appeals primarily through the eye, and to carry its message properly it must dress well.

"Instead of displacing labor the development of high class automatically fed presses has so enlarged the field that there has never been a time of greater demand for really good pressmen than today."

President Berry's contribution, on "Art—The Work of Man," outlines the social objectives of the pressmen's school:

"Sometimes fear possesses me that abroad in our great continent there is not sufficient attention given to the expansion of the talents of man in art as has been given in the advancement of mechanisms looking to the voluminous production of art. Hence, it is because of this fear that the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America began a great many years ago a campaign to arouse the consciousness of all persons interested in printing, and as an evidence of our great faith various subsidiary insti-

tutions and departments were established and then co-ordinated, seeking to inculcate in the minds of the young artists of our business an ambition and a vision that would make for greater beauty as well as greater volume the work, printing, upon which the world and civilization are so dependent.

"In consequence of the feeling expressed herein, technical trade schools were established, correspondence courses perfected, examinations of apprentices required and our organization's influence exercised in the hope of challenging the attention of the employer and the publisher engaged in the printing and newspaper industry on the continent of America. Venture is made here to say that it is doubtful if a score of trade unions combined in the world have expended as much time, influence and money in this direction as has the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

"It is not an easy task to stop momentarily the machinery of industry on the claim that to stop, to look and to listen occasionally will pay greater dividends than the forced, speed ahead without regard to consequences, but the fact nevertheless remains that there is no investment that is quite so important and profitable as that of giving to the young men of industry a thorough understanding of its fundamentals and a gradual application of the sciences involved in business. It is true that it may be costly to the business for the day, but in the course of days dividends are certain to accrue but, of course, the unhappy fact and the greatest adversity to genuine education lies in the motive of so many who see in industry and in business their reason for existence the response to the ambitions of but a lifetime, whereas business has for its responsibility the fulfilling of the ambitions and aspirations of a series of lifetimes covering innumerable generations of persons."

This is a high note, worthy of the attention of every unionist in America.

The book is an achievement in the technical branch of trade unionism, which should incite pride in every unionist of any craft.



TWO OF THE BEAUTIFUL PAGES OF THE PRESSMEN'S ART BOOK

"I do not love any party any longer than it continues to serve the immediate and pressing needs of America. I have been bred in the Democratic party; I love the Democratic party, but I love America a great deal more than I love the Democratic Party, and when the Democratic party thinks that it is an end in itself, then I rise up in dissent. It is a means to an end, and its power depends, and it ought to depend, upon its showing that it knows what America needs and is ready to give it what it needs."

—Woodrow Wilson

# Unionists Found Weekly, Look Toward Daily

**S**T. LOUIS is strategically located at approximately the population center of the United States. From the point of view of geography, and from the point of view of mailing rates, delivery facilities and such important matters, it is ideally located to be the home of a great labor paper—serving national interests. St. Louis also is the center of a strong, intelligent labor movement, with a tradition reaching back several generations, and a courageous habit of meeting present problems. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Work-

In a few months the "Progressive Press," St. Louis, takes an important position in labor affairs of the Middle West. Electrical Workers interested. Will specialize in construction news.

record in St. Louis. Their aim was to serve not only local but also nationalistic interests. They intended to specialize in industrial news applicable to the building construction field, in particular to the electrical construction industry. In short, they expected to give the union of the middle west a modern organ responsive to all the interests of the movement.

In the few months in which the "Progressive Press" has been operating, as a corporation capitalized at \$100,000, with O. E. Jennings as president and Irwin John Scully, a newspaper man of long experience, as general manager, it may be said to have been unusually successful.

That unions throughout the middle west are supporting it is indicated by the fact that the electrical worker locals in Peoria, Ill., and Tulsa, Okla., have sent in blanket subscriptions. This is an instance also of the widespread interests served by the new paper.

Within the last month a reception to 5,000 persons, principally unionists and their friends, was held at the office of the Progressive Press, Boyle and Gibson Avenues, St. Louis. The guests inspected the new and modern printing plant of the paper, and listened to addresses by Mr. Jennings, Mr. Scully and other speakers. Scott DeKins, secretary of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; Alroy S. Phillips, father of Missouri's workmen's compensation law; State Senator Edward Nolde; Harry Rosecrans, district attorney; Reuben T. Wood, president of the Missouri Federation of Labor; T. J. Conboy, national organizer, American Federation of Labor, also spoke.

## Discuss Daily Paper

At this time plans were discussed looking toward making the Progressive

Press a great national labor daily. However, Mr. Jennings expressed his reluctance to making too great speed. He is aware, he said, that a newspaper is a commodity costly to manufacture, and that there are many wrecks of newspapers along labor's line of march.

The middle west and west, it is to be remembered, have given origin to most labor dailies. The Minneapolis Star was founded in 1920, and is now in the hands of corporations. The Seattle Union-Record is another labor daily which has passed into alien control.



SPECIMEN PAGE

The plant of the Progressive Press is new. The press room comprises five job presses, ranging from small size jobbers to the largest size; two Miehle rotary presses and one big newspaper press, known as the "Duplex." The two Miehle presses are of the high speed automatic type and were purchased to do all classes of work, including book, catalogue and multi-color jobs. The presses make the finest impressions imaginable, making it easy on the eye when one is reading matter printed on one of these super presses. The "Duplex" press has been installed exclusively for newspaper work. It is capable of turning out many thousands of folded papers an hour and, in brief, all the equipment has been purchased with a view of producing the finest grades of printing at the lowest possible price.

There is a stereotyping department. Two Ludlow typecasting machines have been installed.

There is little doubt that there is room in the United States for modern labor newspapers—weeklies and dailies. Influencing of public opinion by labor will be a matter of papers which utilize modern appeals.



O. E. JENNINGS  
President Progressive Press Co.

ers was founded in St. Louis. One of the strongest locals in the International carries on there. There is in St. Louis, moreover, though that city has had its bad periods of corruption like all American cities, a strong tradition of liberalism, favorable to the circulation of an up-to-date labor paper. There is also need for such a paper, for, as everyone knows, a liberal paper (such as the St. Louis Post-Dispatch) may be as near-sighted in labor affairs as any rankly conservative paper.

## Specializes in Building News

It was considerations like these, coupled with the recent struggle of the union to get fair publicity, in connection with legalistic attacks made upon the electrical industry that prompted Orville E. Jennings, long representing the Brotherhood, and other labor officials, to take over a labor paper that had a successful



THESE THOUSANDS THRONGED THE OFFICES OF THE NEWSPAPER.

# Tears Mask From Anti-Trust Laws

**L**ESS than a year ago Felix Frankfurter, nationally known professor of Law, Harvard University, published his "The Labor Injunction". This month Edward Berman, assistant professor of economics, University of Illinois, published his "Labor and the Sherman Act" (Harper & Brothers, Publishers). It is significant that Dr. Berman's book carries an introduction by Professor Frankfurter. The two books may be said to supplement each other. Both are evidence of bias in United States courts when industrial questions are being adjudicated.

Dr. Berman's book is another indication of the slow but massive opposition piling up against the injunction process, in particular against mechanical application of dead laws to labor unions through intervention of boss organizations like the League for Industrial Rights.

Professor Frankfurter describes Professor Berman's book thus:

"It will also help to shed light upon the legislative process, particularly when it resolves sharp and social economic conflicts by ambiguities which embroil courts, because of their duty of interpretation, in political and social controversies. Professor Berman gives us not only the events and debates which led to the enactment of the Sherman Law. He tells, with a scholar's soberness, the long story by which the judiciary, like a silkworm spinning its own cocoon, has given meaning to the meaningless language of the Sherman Law."

The force of the anti-trust laws is described by Professor Frankfurter:

#### Record Not Closed

"There can be no doubt of its potency as a restraint upon the activities of organized labor. Here again, one must avoid attributing to law the consequences of economic forces and charging to court decrees the inadequacies of labor leadership. But when all discounts are made, it is common ground among industrial and labor leaders, that it has been one of the strongest influences countering trade unionism in the United States. Yet labor consistently denies that its activities are even subject to the Sherman Law. Though it has been judicially settled since 1908 that labor is amenable to the Sherman Law, the question is not closed for historians and it is wide open in the minds of labor. If moral assent to the authority of a law is of vital importance to the reign of law in a democracy, it can never be too late or too academic to examine the grounds on which rest even so well settled a doctrine as that the Sherman Law governs the activities of labor organizations. And the scope of its applicability, in any event, will continue to present issues of policy for the judgment of courts."

Dr. Berman's book is comprehensive. It analyzes every one of the famous in-

**Second book to appear within a year measures bias in injunction process, as based upon Sherman Act. University of Illinois professor analyzes legal status of labor unions under monopoly laws.**

junction cases from Buck Stove to Bedford Cut Stone. He leaves nothing in shadow. He is not any too hopeful about labor's chance to change the present set-up.

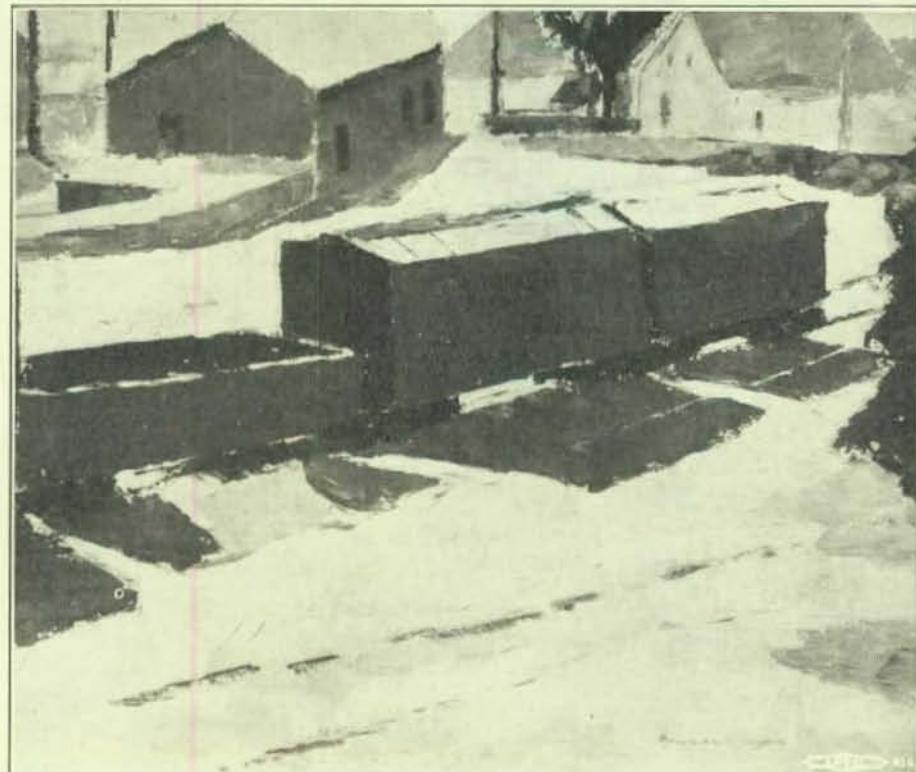
"No change which substantially relieves labor from the burdens of the Sherman Act is likely to be secured with ease in the near future. Changing the attitude of the courts would be at least as difficult as securing political power sufficient to obtain the passage of the necessary legislation. The possibility of bringing about the desired change depends in the end upon the extent to which the public, the politicians, and the courts can be educated toward an attitude in line with modern economic conditions. The process of education may be slow, but it is productive of results. It requires a labor movement which is aware of the need for obtaining political power and influence, and which attempts to keep the public fully informed concerning labor conditions. Such a movement need not lose hope of securing the alle-

viation of a political and economic injustice which every citizen should deplore."

At the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1930, John P. Frey told the delegates that removal of legal restriction upon organizations was their most important problem. This book throws light upon how their problem is to be solved.

[Note: This book of Professor Berman's is of such importance to labor that the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL has asked Dr. William Haber to review it at length in a coming number.]

It is undeniable that the great quest of humanity is happiness. But was the world created to be happy? How many are truly happy? I've studied people in all classes and conditions, and everywhere I have found, when you get below the surface, that it is mostly the insincere individual who says, "I am happy." Nearly everybody wants something he hasn't got, and as things are constructed, what he wants is money—more money than he has in his pocket. But after all, money can buy only a few things. Why should any one envy the captains of industry? Their lives are made up of those vast, incessant worries from which the average individual is happily spared. Worry, worry, that is the evil of life. What do I consider the nearest approximation to happiness of which the present human nature is capable? Why, living on a farm which is one's own, far from the hectic, artificial conditions of the city—a farm where one gets directly from one's own soil what one needs to sustain life, with a garden in front and a healthy, normal family to contribute those small domestic joys which relieve a man from business strain.—Edison.



INDUSTRIAL PICTURES ARE FEW—"SIDETRACKED"  
By Rowland Lyon, a Washington Artist, Finds Beauty in the Commonplace.

# Do Busses Offer New Field of Employment?

**A** COMPARATIVELY new and little understood application to industry is what is commonly called "gas electric drive for busses, trucks and pleasure cars". At the present time several thousand busses are equipped and satisfactorily operating with this type of drive, notably in the following cities:

Boston	Miami
New York	Detroit
Philadelphia	Kansas City
Baltimore	Seattle
Albany	New Orleans
Newark	

The gas electric drive, for pleasure cars and trucks, has been fully developed and applied, and the future should show its adoption by some of the large automobile manufacturers. This drive should in no way be confused with the so-called Owens magnetic drive, which appeared on the market several years ago, only to fail, due to its complexity.

Gas electric drive eliminates both the clutch and transmission gears, leaving nothing for the operator but the steering gear, foot throttle and foot brake to claim his attention. In this scheme of electric transmission the crank shaft of the engine is directly connected to the shaft of the shunt wound generator. The generator leads are carried to a selective

Rapid electrification of heavy traffic cars suggests possibilities of a large future field for electrical service. Electric drive for automobiles minutely described by an expert.

ator are connected in series with an adjustable resistance unit, mounted on the relay, the second resistance unit on this relay being cut in series with the first when the operator presses the foot switch mentioned previously.

## Flexible Speed Gained

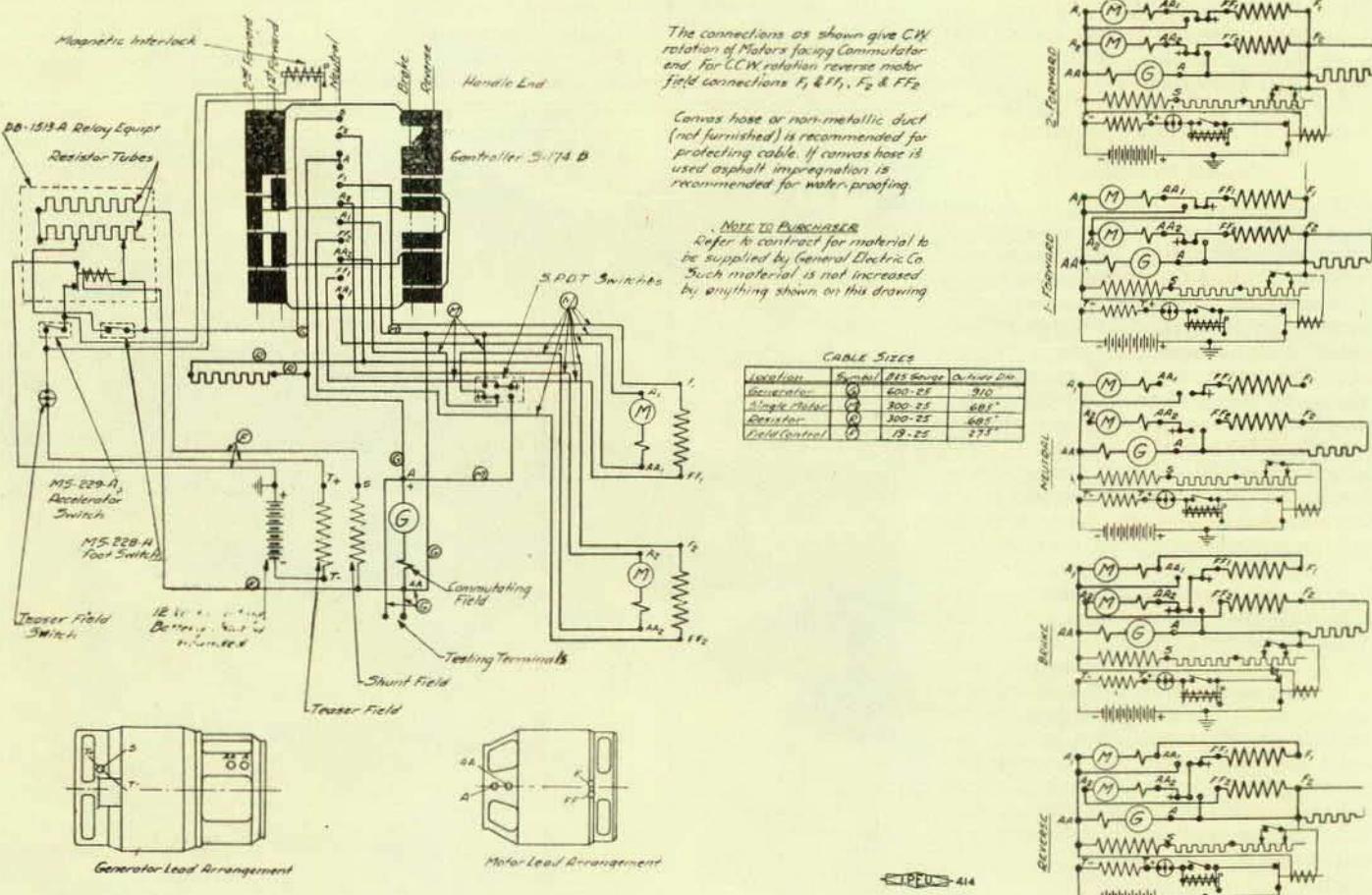
When the gas electric drive is employed, the engine is usually governed at 1,800 R. P. M., the adjustable field resistance unit being used to set the maximum engine speed. The second field resistance unit, cut in circuit by the foot switch, weakens the generator field when the engine speed drops, due to steep grades, which again allows the engine to speed up to a high horsepower output speed.

The relay referred to is normally closed and closes the battery circuit, through the teaser field, through a switch, which in turn is synchronized with the foot throttle. When the generator voltage rises, the relay coil is energized, automatically opening the teaser field circuit.

When ready to move the vehicle, the operator starts his engine in the customary manner. He then moves the selective switch to the parallel position, presses the foot throttle and moves ahead, the speed of the vehicle depend-

switch, set to the left of the driver. This switch has five positions—two forward, neutral, and two reverse. The two forward positions place the motors either in series or parallel, while the two reverse positions are for electric braking and reverse. Two series wound motors are used, one connected with each rear wheel, through a gear reduction, usually 10 to 1. The rest of the electrical equipment consists of a magnetically operated relay, on which are mounted two resistance units, and a foot switch which is pressed by the operator when climbing excessive grades.

The poles of the generator have, in addition to their shunt windings, a few turns of wire on each pole, which are connected—through the magnetically operated relay—to the standard ignition battery and are known as the teaser field. The shunt windings of the gen-



CONNECTIONS OF S-174-B CONTROLLER USING DT-1121 GENERATOR WITH DB-1513-A RELAY AND TWO GE-1123 MOTORS



ELECTRIC DRIVE TYPE OF BUS

ing upon the distance the throttle is depressed. To stop, it is simply necessary to remove foot from throttle and to press the foot brake, the selective switch remaining in the parallel position. If an exceptionally heavy pull is required, through deep snow or mud, the operator places the selective switch in the series position, thus multiplying the torque by three. If a steep or slippery grade is to be descended, the operator places the selective switch in the electric braking position, which places the motors in the reverse position in series with a grid bank. In this position, the wider the throttle is opened the slower the vehicle runs, it being possible to stop it entirely and hold it by this method. It is obvious that this type of braking has a much higher safety factor than any method which locks the wheels, as traction is maintained at all times.

To back the vehicle, the selective switch is placed in reverse position and the engine throttle opened for the required speed. The selective switch may

be left in any position while the engine is idling, as the main generator field is open until the throttle is depressed—thus no voltage is generated.

#### Smooth Performance Achieved

It is evident from the above description that there is no mechanical connection between the engine and the drive wheels of the vehicle. Therefore, there is no direct relation between the speed of the engine and the vehicle speed. It is also evident that a wide range of vehicle speeds, from zero to maximum, may be obtained without the jars and jerks necessitated by gear changing, with a smoother and more rapid acceleration than otherwise possible and with a greater safety factor, due to the fact that both hands are at all times on the steering wheel. A person continuously driving through heavy city traffic could appreciate the value and efficiency of this type of transmission.

The attached photo of bus shows a 38-passenger gas electric-driven bus, where the gas engine and generator are mounted under the rear seat and may be removed as a unit for overhauling while a spare plant is installed in about two hours. It is evident that such a method of engine mounting would be impossible with any other type of drive.

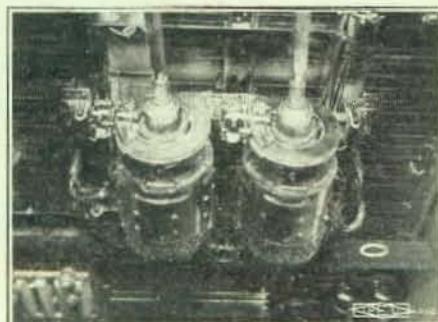
Photos Nos. 2 and 3, taken from a pit, show the motor and rear end mountings on bus shown above.

The line drawing shows complete wiring diagram of typical gas electric equipment. It will be noted on this diagram that switches marked S. P. D. T. are supplied so that one motor may be cut out in case of trouble. These switches

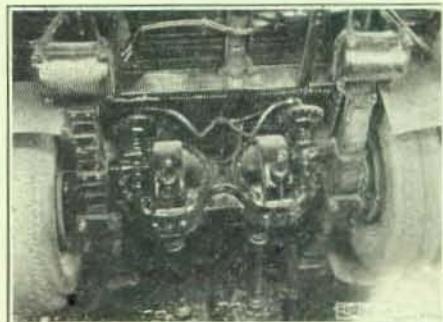
are also used to connect the generator to a water barrel or other rheostat, as the engine and generator in themselves are inherently a dynamometer and the condition of the engine can readily be determined without removal from the vehicle by taking engine speed, also volts and amperes, of the generator, the generator efficiency being known.

It strikes me dumb to look over the long series of faces, such as any full church, courthouse, London-tavern meeting, or miscellany of men will show them. Some score or two of years ago, all these were little red-colored infants; each of them capable of being kneaded, baked into any social form you chose; yet see now how they are fixed and hardened—into artisans, artists, clergy, gentry, learned sergeants, unlearned dandies, and can and shall now be nothing else henceforth.—*Carlyle*.

Motoring season has commenced. Why not adorn your car with a handsome I. B. E. W. Emblem—\$1.50?



AN ENLARGED VIEW FROM BELOW



LOOKING BENEATH

# Invisible Government Made Visible

**WISCONSIN** likes to know who's talking. Smooth-tongued, professional lobbyists, who pose as disinterested citizens serving the commonwealth, just can't make the grade in that progressive state. All lobbyists are required by law to register with the Secretary of State.

This year's swarm of representatives of the invisible government present a study on who and who and who are interested in legislation.

They include—

Real estate lobbyists interested in taxation;

Power lobbyists interested in state control;

Railroad lobbyists interested in taxation;

Telephone lobbyists interested in rates and control.

The whole list is worth reproducing as a commentary upon democracy as "she is practiced."

The unbalance as between employer and corporation representatives and labor representatives makes the set-up of the invisible government more striking. Labor has never worked for any measure in secret, and has always been frank in its opposition or support of any measure.

Department of State,

Madison, Wis., February 12, 1931.

Hon C. E. Shaffer,  
Chief Clerk,  
Assembly Chamber.

My dear Mr. Shaffer:

In compliance with the request of the Legislature, I have pleasure in transmitting, herewith, list of legislative counsel who have registered in this department as required by section 346.20 of the statutes.

Very truly yours,

THEODORE DAMMANN,  
Secretary of State.

*Name, Residence and Occupation of Counsel—Name and Address of Employer—Subject of Legislation—Date of Employment and Length of Time of Employment.*

William N. Dawson, Jr., Sec'y., 2205 Rowley Ave., Madison, Wis.—State Street Association, 311 State Street, Madison, Wis.—Matters affecting retailing and street improvements; Jan. 9, 1931—Session.

Edw. J. Miller, Sporting Goods, 2737 No. 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Daniel Boone Hunters League, Milwaukee, Wis.—Matters affecting Game and Fish Conservation; Jan. 14, 1931—Session.

Otto A. LaBudde, Ret. Merchant, 2101 E. Jarvis St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Daniel Boone Hunters League, 510 Eddison St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Matters affecting Game and Fish Conservation; Jan. 14, 1931—Session.

D. E. Riordan, Atty., 546 Hampshire St., Milwaukee, Wis.—C. & N. W. Ry. Co., 400 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill., and many other railroads.—All Legislation affecting Steam Railroads; Jan. 1, 1931—Session.

J. L. Sammis, Sec'y., 234 Breese Terrace, Madison, Wis.—Wis. Cheese Makers Ass'n., Madison, Wis.—All Legislation affecting Dairy Industry; Jan. 16, 1931—Session.

Carl N. Hill, Lawyer, 6th Floor Beaver Bldg., Madison, Wis.—The Capital City Bank, 21 East Wilson St., Madison, Wis.—All Legislation affecting Bonds, Banking, Trusts,

**Wisconsin likes to know who's talking. Lobbyists are required by law to register with the Secretary of State. This year's grist.**

Securities, Blue Sky Laws, Trust Co.; Jan. 16, 1931—Session.

H. J. Lehmann, 20 N. Carroll St., Madison, Wis.—Madison Real Estate Board, 20 N. Carroll St., Madison, Wis.—Real Estate Taxation or Any Legislation affecting Real Estate; Continuous—Full time.

Warren G. Jones, 120 W. Wilson St., Madison, Wis.—Wis. Anti-Saloon League, 6075 Plankinton Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—All "Wet" and "Dry" bills; Jan. 20, 1931—Session.

Clifford G. Huppert, 2213 Center Avenue, Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation, 402-3 Beaver Bldg., Madison, Wis.—Affecting Welfare of Farmers; Jan. 1, 1931, regular employee—Full time.

E. E. Schroeder, 341 Franklin St., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.—Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation, Beaver Bldg., Madison, Wis.—Welfare of Farmers; Jan. 1, 1931—Session.

W. A. Campbell, 735 No. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Self—All Legislation; Jan. 21, 1931—Session.

Wm. F. Hannan, Lawyer, 1212 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee Teachers' Assn., Room 150—720 N. 3rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Education and Finance; Annual—Session.

Walter W. Belson, 4205 N. Farwell Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.—Insurance Federation of Wisconsin, 210 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Insurance; Annual—Session.

P. J. Weirich, President of Telephone Co., Monroe, Wis.—United Telephone Co., Monroe, Wis.—All Legislation; Annual—Session.

J. G. Crownhart, Sec'y., State Medical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.—State Medical Society of Wisconsin, 119 E. Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis.—Public Health; Annual—Session.

Frederic Cranefield, 1934 Monroe St., Madison, Wis.—Self—All Bills or Resolutions affecting Human Life or Public Welfare; Jan. 21, 1931—Session.

Thomas A. Manning, 70 North Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—City of Milwaukee, City Hall—Municipal; Jan. 2, 1931—Session.

Joseph F. Schoendorf, 329 W. National Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—Town of Lake, Milwaukee County, Wis.—Municipal.

Ray W. Clarke, Atty., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison, Wis.—Commonwealth Telephone Company, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison, Wis.—All Legislation; Jan. 22, 1931—Session.

Ray W. Clarke, Atty., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison, Wis.—Madison Railways Co., Madison, Wis.—All Legislation; Jan. 22, 1931—Session.

Ray W. Clarke, Atty., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin Power & Light Co., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison, Wis.—All Legislation; Jan. 22, 1931—Session.

Henry C. Fuldner, Contractor, 2737 W. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—Builders Exchange of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis.—All Legislation; Jan. 2, 1931—Session.

M. C. Hanna, 1026 Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin Security Holders Ass'n., 309 Montgomery Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—All Legislation.

Andrew Callin, 913 2nd Ave., West, Ashland, Wis.—Brotherhood of R. Clerks, 913 2nd Ave., West, Ashland, Wis.—Labor Legislation; Jan. 1, 1931—Session.

A. J. Whetcomb, Public Service Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Electric Ry. and Light Co.—Public Utilities and Street Railways; Jan. 26, 1931—Session.

E. M. Griggs, 222 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.—National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., New York, N. Y.—Insurance; Salaried Employee—Session.

Chas. J. Petri, Grocer, 2633 S. Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee Retail Grocer Association, 288 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.—All Bills affecting the Food Industries; Jan. 28, 1931—Session.

Chas. J. Petri, Grocer, 2633 S. Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin Retail Grocer Association, 288 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.—All Bills affecting the Food Industries.

Henry Schultz, Grocer, 3449 N. 23rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee Retail Grocers Association, 288 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.—All Legislation pertaining to the Food Industry; Jan. 28, 1931—Session.

Edw. T. Kautz, Grocer, 2485 W. Hadley St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee Retail Grocers Association, 288 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.—All Legislation pertaining to Food Industries; Jan. 28, 1931—Session.

H. A. Price, Markesan, Wis.—Markesan Telephone Co., Markesan, Wis.—Public Utility Bills; Continuous—Session.

Chas. H. Wiswell, Pres., Elkhorn, Wis.—State Long Dis. Tel. Co., Elkhorn, Wis.—Public Utility Telephone; Continuous—Session.

E. B. Smart, Sec'y., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.—Wood County Telephone Co., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.—Public Utility; Continuous—Session.

H. E. Hoerl, Sec'y., Marshfield, Wis.—Marshfield Tel. Ex., and two other telephone companies, Marshfield, Wis.—Telephone; Continuous—Service.

W. E. Lawton, 114 E. Court St., Viroqua, Wis.—Viroqua Telephone Co., 114 E. Court St., Viroqua, Wis.—Telephone; Continuous—Session.

T. H. Sanderson, Pres., 611 W. Pleasant St., Portage, Wis.—Peoples Tel. Co., of which I am President, Rio, Wis., also—Telephone; Continuous—Session.

T. H. Sanderson, Portage, Wis.—Wis. locally owned Tel. group, P. O. of Sec. Markesan, Wis.—Telephone Continuous—Session.

John A. Pratt, Pres., 628 State Bank of Wis. Bldg., Madison, Wis.—State Utilities Company, 628 State Bank of Wis. Bldg., Madison, Wis.—Public Utility; Continuous—Session.

Chris Kartman, Pres., Cassville, Wis.—Farmers Telephone Co., Lancaster, Wis.—Telephone; Regular—Session.

Thos. J. McGurn, Sec'y., Waukesha Association of Commerce, 318 South St., Waukesha, Wis.—Waukesha Association of Commerce, Waukesha, Wisconsin—General; Regular—Session.

E. H. Krueger, Gen. Sec'y. Wis. State Chamber of Commerce, 208 E. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—Wis. S. C. of C., Milwaukee, Wis.—General; Regular—Session.

H. H. Fuller, Pres., Chamber of Commerce, 810 7th Ave., W. Ashland, Wis.—Ashland Chamber of Commerce—Public Utility; Regular—Session.

R. E. Seaton, Sec'y., Chamber of Commerce, 704 Mac St., Portage, Wis.—Chamber (Continued on page 165)

# Hospitalization Plan On Pacific Coast

*By C. M. FEIDER, Special Representative*

**L**OS ANGELES, Calif., boasts of having a hospital association owned, manned and operated by organized labor which provides hospital care and physicians' services to over 10,000 members and their dependents.

Briefly, the Union Labor Benefit League is a voluntary organization composed of members of organized labor exclusively. It is organized for the purpose of protecting trade unionists and dependent members of their families against undue suffering from sickness or injury. It is founded on fraternal principles for the protection of one another on a basis of no profit, no charity, and at the same time providing the best and most effective relief to those who are in need when suffering from bodily ailment. This organization is maintained, and all its services are rendered to its members, through the fund accumulated by payment of membership dues. The League proposes to be self-supporting and does not solicit nor accept donations or contributions from anyone for the rendering of the services mentioned herein.

#### Purely Co-operative

The Union Labor Benefit League does not practice medicine, surgery, or any form of the healing art, but uses its fund to pay for the services of ethical, qualified, reputable physicians, surgeons, dentists, and hospitals, who render their services to members of the League and their dependents. No one belonging to or connected with the League receives any salary or remuneration of any kind from the League for his or her services, and as stated before, all of its funds are spent for the procurement of the following benefits to its members and their dependents.

Under the term of "dependents," the League includes the member's wife, children, father, and mother, if any one or all of them are wholly dependent upon the member's support, because of age or permanent disability only. Partial or temporary dependents are not considered "dependents," and therefore not entitled to benefits, but may receive special consideration.

The benefits are as follows:

**Medical Service** at the home of members: In case of sickness when the patient is so ill that he can not go to the doctor's offices, a qualified physician will call at the home who will make the necessary examination, will prescribe the proper medication, and will give such instructions for the treatment of the patient as in his opinion will bring about the best results. The doctor will make as many calls to the home as are necessary in the proper care of the patient.

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Ten thousand workers and families enter upon co-operative health project. Of national significance.

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This home service is rendered for all ailments to members residing not more than 12 miles from the central medical offices, or the office of a district physician.

**Medical Service** at the central medical offices: In case of sickness, members and their dependents may call in person or make appointment for medical services, and upon proper identification may receive the following: Necessary physical examination, prescription for medicine,

and such instructions that may be necessary for treatment of the case, as well as necessary laboratory tests. If necessary, the examining doctor will call in consultation any of the specialists on the staff and will refer the patient to various departments whose services are required in the proper treatment of the ailment. This service is rendered in all ailments as often as necessary, excepting cases of insanity.

**Minor Surgical Operations:** This includes the surgical removal of tonsils and adenoids, sub-mucous resections, drainage of sinuses, removal of cataracts, circumcisions, etc., and any other minor surgical procedure. These operations will be performed by appointment, at the central medical offices only.

**Major Surgical Operations:** This includes the surgical removal of tonsils and adenoids, sub-mucous resections, drainage of sinuses, removal of cataracts, circumcisions, etc., and any other minor surgical procedure. These operations will be performed by appointment, at the central medical offices only.

(Continued on page 166)



CITY HALL, LOS ANGELES

# Eeny Quimby Views Wire Speed Artist

By EENY QUIMBY, L. U. 377

**S**CENE: House of Mr. B. Cheep, who after much persuasion has let contracts to the Expedite Construction Co., Inc., house builders, for painting, plumbing, heating and electric work. As they did not employ union help, they were able to give a price beyond Mr. Cheep's refusal, and the agent for the company had promised that their men would complete the job in less than a week. So the morning after signing the contracts, artisans arrived by ones and twos, it being 6:30. Mr. Cheep was reluctant to let hostilities begin, as they hadn't had time to have breakfast, and so while he shivered and tried to hold back the horde, he heard a loud ripping sound from upstairs.

Hector Rush had entered and slipped by the outer guard, and had half a floor torn up. Hector's job was ripping up floors. Show him the floors and up they came. The way he started to mutilate the premises made Cheep sorry that he had ever started to remodel the house, but the sales solicitor had cut his price so low Mr. Cheep was afraid if he beat the poor man down further the contractor would pay him to do the job.

#### Missus in a Predicament

Mrs. Cheep failed (not Cheep, as this was part of his scheme of life) to prepare the breakfast. Being a sound sleeper she was quite unaware that Cable Staples, Hector's boss, was standing on her stomach to punch a hole in the ceiling for light No. 1. It was eight o'clock and four lights must be in by nine o'clock. Cheep was indignant and glad at the same time—indignant to think his spouse was being used so roughly and glad when he perceived she was asleep. He might have even stepped on her face, it was so much harder.

Sounds of breaking glass in the cellar interrupted his removal of the plaster from out her visage, which by the way interfered with her snoring. He dashed down to the cellar. It was rather difficult to convince the painters they must not put their stock in his wine closet. They did apologize for the bottle they broke, they thought it was turpentine. Cheep was sure they found it better as they wanted him to sing with them, and being solicitous for their welfare, he locked the closet as it contained some prussic acid.

Then, thinking of the front door, he decided that no more of these wretches would defile his domicile, but it was too late, the plumbers had a bath tub half way through the door. A loud scream from upstairs left him no time to remonstrate. Dashing upstairs, two at a lick, he found his wife prostrate on the floor. She had swooned. Hector Rush pushed

**Expedite Construction Co., Inc., gets the break with Mr. Cheep, but Mr. Cheep pays, and pays, and pays. The Snowbird cares not; he flies away, reforms his company, selects a new name, and is ready for a new victim.**

his fish wire from another room through the aperture in the ceiling, hooked on the madam's bedclothes, and there they hung dancing up and down against the ceiling. Cable was torn between the job of stopping Hector, and that of getting water for the hippo on the floor. As part of the clothes disappeared, he then had only one duty to perform, to get the water. Dashing into the hall he caught his toe on the cable and he landed in the pit of Cheep's stomach. This disaster could have been amended had not they tripped over Oakum's torch at the top of the stairs and down it bumped step by step into the pile of burlap bags, the tub gang had brought to keep from scratching the wood work, and had forgotten to use.

When the firemen arrived the flames were breaking through the roof and, the front door being blocked by the tub gang, were able to get Mrs. Cheep out of a front window. The painters in the cellar heard not the commotion or the bells; they were in a sylvan glade, where birds twittered and fairies wafted them along in a golden chariot, but in reality the firemen had reached in with plaster hooks and dragged them out of their paradise. Hector had thrown the loose

end of the coil of cable out of the window and, as he couldn't climb as fast as the cable unravelled, he suffered only a broken tool belt.

Seven p. m., quitting time, all is quiet. The construction company dissolved partnership, leaving Mr. Cheep holding the bag, but they wouldn't let him hold even a bag until he got out of his padded cell. The company dissolved partnership, repainted their sign and a new company was looking for a new victim.

#### FINDS TELEGRAPH WIRES REALLY SING AHEAD OF STORMS

Like the proverbial squeal of the pig in the packing houses, science finally has found a use even for the singing sound of telegraph wires in the wind. At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, M. Albert Nodon, already known for researches in weather science and in radio, described a way of using this singing of the wires to forecast the weather. If two reasonably long wires are strung on pole lines at right angles to each other, one wire running north and south, for example, while the other wire runs east and west, it is noticed, M. Nodon reports, that the singing of one of these wires represents at any one instant a different intensity or a different musical note from the singing of the other wire. Using special electric recorders to keep track of these variations, M. Nodon found that they correspond almost exactly with the arrival of oceanic or other storms. Sound waves or air currents from the storms themselves cannot explain the phenomena, M. Nodon states, for the wires begin to sing while the storm still is scores or hundreds of miles away. The true mechanism, he believes, is that electric charges in the atmosphere in advance of a storm set the wires into vibration as a result of electro-static charges on the clouds or the ground. Amateur weather prophets on the plains and prairies of the United States long have claimed that telegraph wires sing before a storm, only to be ridiculed by weather experts. Now M. Nodon brings them the beginnings of vindication.

Love is the only bow on life's dark cloud. It is the morning and the evening star. It shines upon the cradle of the babe, and sheds its radiance upon the quiet tomb. It is the mother of art, inspirer of poet, patriot and philosopher. It is the air and light of every heart, builder of every home, kindler of every fire on every hearth. It was the first to dream of immortality. It fills the world with melody, for music is the voice of love. Love is the magician, the enchanter, that changes worthless things to joy, and makes right royal kings and queens of common clay. It is the perfume of the wondrous flower—the heart—and without that sacred passion, that divine swoon, we are less than beasts; but with it, earth is Heaven and we are gods.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Enthusiasm is not an artist's state of mind.—Paul Valery.



THE SPEED ARTIST STOOD ON MRS. CHEEP'S AMPLE FORM, BUT SHE SNORED ON.

# New Hampshire Moves Against Power Rates

THE conservative, rock-ribbed state of New Hampshire, next door to Mr. Coolidge's home acres, has completed an investigation of electric utilities, which has attracted nation-wide attention. The survey was conducted by Samuel H. Mildram, an expert, for the New Hampshire Public Service Commission. It included a survey of all the electric utilities and encompassed plant investment; securities outstanding; operating revenues; operating expenses; income statements; profit and loss, surplus, number of kilowatt hours generated and purchased; number of kilowatt hours sold; distribution of sales, and average price per kilowatt hour for various classes of users; unit costs of all energy generated and purchased, including "fixed charges"; average use of domestic customers, average monthly bill and average cost per kilowatt hour.

Some of the recommendations are:

A general reduction in residential and commercial lighting rates.

The setting up of a simple, understandable rate schedule, especially doing away with the present complicated "room" and "area" basis, for these contain some hidden service charge.

Extension of lines into rural areas without forcing customers to contribute to line construction.

Favoring of summer residents with a fair rate schedule.

Probably the most significant feature of the report was confirmation of the principle that low rates bring high consumption and volume of use. The city of Berlin has the lowest domestic rate in the state, and the highest average use of electricity. The oft-repeated assertion that large electrical users are favored by utilities at the expense of domestic users was borne out. Power customers of all classifications used 86 per cent of the total energy and paid only 49 per cent of all revenues.

The average cost of industrial power per kilowatt hour was 2.12 cents. The average cost of domestic light and power per kilowatt hour was 8.57 cents.

The analysis of production costs of power is illuminating:

"It will be observed that the production costs of the current supplied to the various districts varies very considerably, ranging from 0.083 cents in the case of Colebrook to 1.253 cents in the case of Milford, with an average unit cost of production for the company as a whole of 0.349 cents per kilowatt hour."

The rate of return to the utilities varies from zero to 21 per cent. The average is on the face of it about 11 per cent. But the investigator says:

"It should be borne in mind that all the figures shown in this schedule are based upon the total 'book value' of each company's plant as of December 31, or at the end of the year; and that if the 'rate of

**Conservative state makes investigation of all electric utilities, revealing rate of return ranges as high as 21 per cent. Asks for change in rate basis.**

'return' were figured upon the average book value of the plant for the entire year, and if all the investment in such portion of the book values of plant as represented 'non-used and useful' property were deducted, many of the 'rates of return' would become substantially higher than those shown in this table."

If New Hampshire utilities are to prosper they must serve new customers. The expert explains how:

"It seems to me that the most promising, as well as the most profitable, fields for additional sales of energy are to the domestic and commercial classes of users; but in order to obtain this increased load, the rates must be made simple and attractive, and in such form as will be conducive to greater use of energy, not only for lighting purposes, but also for the encouragement of greater use of household and commercial appliances by these classes of users. \* \* \*

"Inspection of domestic and commercial rate schedules now in effect throughout the state of New Hampshire shows the vast majority of such schedules to be anything but simple or even understandable to the customer. The structures vary in form from a straight per kilowatt hour charge for all current used to forms of schedules based upon the number of rooms, or upon the floor area of the premises served. These latter forms all contain a hidden service charge of one sort or another, and are almost constantly the source of friction between the company and its customers.

"This brings me to a brief discussion of what, in my opinion, the type of rate should be to best serve the domestic and commercial customers of today.

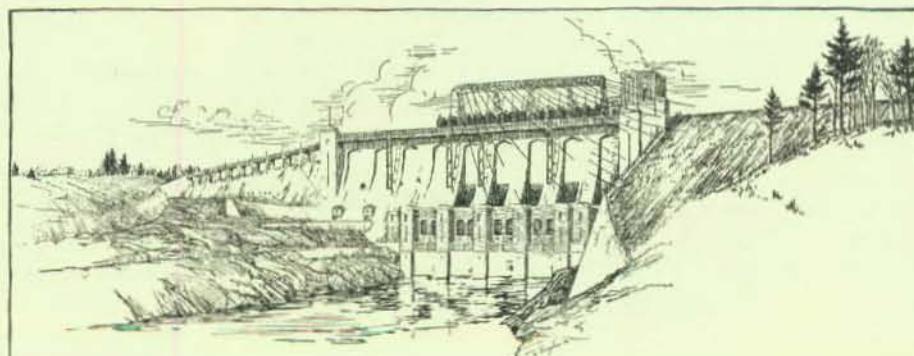
"These two classes of customers are now paying the highest rates, and probably will continue to do so for some time to come; but this is no reason why they should be compelled to pay any more than is reasonably necessary to produce sufficient revenue to the companies, to enable

them to earn a 'fair return' on the portion of the investment which is necessary to serve these particular classes of service."

It begins now to be everywhere surmised that the real force, which in this world all things must obey, is insight, spiritual vision and determination. The thought is parent of the deed, nay, is living soul of it, and last and continual, as well as first mover of it; is the foundation and beginning and essence, therefore, of man's whole existence here below. In this sense, it has been said, the word of man (the uttered thought of man) is still a magic formula, whereby he rules the world. Do not the winds and waters, and all tumultuous powers, inanimate and animate, obey him? A poor, quite mechanical magician speaks; and fire-winged ships cross the ocean at his bidding. Or mark, above all, that "raging of the nations," wholly in contention, desperation and dark chaotic fury; how the meek voice of a Hebrew Martyr and Redeemer stills it into order, and a savage earth becomes kind and beautiful, and the habitation of horrid cruelty a temple of peace. The true Sovereign of the world, who moulds the world like soft wax, according to his pleasure, is he who lovingly sees into the world; the "inspired thinker," whom in these days we name poet. The true sovereign is the wise man.

Above all, it is ever to be kept in mind, that not by material, but by moral power, are men and their actions governed. How noiseless is thought! No rolling of drums, no tramp of squadrons or immeasurable tumult of baggage-wagons, attends its movements: in what obscure and sequestered places may the head be meditating, which is one day to be crowned with more than imperial authority; for kings and emperors will be among its ministering servants; it will rule not over, but in, all heads, and with these its solitary combinations of ideas, as with magic formulas, bend the world to its will! The time may come when Napoleon himself may be better known for his laws than for his battles; and the victory of Waterloo prove less momentous than the opening of the 2<sup>nd</sup> mechanics' institute.—Carlyle.

Selfishness is not living as one wishes to live; it is asking others to live as one wishes to live. And unselfishness is letting other people's lives alone, not interfering with them. Selfishness always aims at creating around it an absolute uniformity of type. Unselfishness recognizes infinite variety of type as a delightful thing, accepts it, acquiesces in it, enjoys it.—Oscar Wilde.



POWER DEVELOPMENT, NEW HAMPSHIRE

# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
Labor

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No. 3

**An Oar in a Controversy** In the course of his paper, "Labor Unions and Craftsmanship," first published in "America, a Catholic Review of the Week" and republished in February in this Journal, C. J. Freund made some important observations. Among these was the fact that public sentiment was friendlier to unionism than it was a generation ago, and again, that craftsmanship was important to industry.

Correspondence, since sent to "America," indicates that Mr. Freund has stirred up a good deal of heat, and in some quarters, bitterness because of his remarks. One writer charges that Mr. Freund has made "insidious attacks" on unions. We do not think so, though we offer no brief for Mr. Freund, his philosophy, or for his general economic views. We do not know him. But we agree with him on two points, the public is friendlier to unions than a generation ago, and modern industry does need craftsmanship. The company union itself is an indication of the change in public sentiment toward unions. The anti-union industrialists, who foster that fake brand of unionism, had to bow to public sentiment, and, it may be supposed, that when the public cares to see through the fake, real unionism will get more support. Take Indiana. It is a conservative state, yet it has just passed a statute barring yellow dog contracts. Intelligent industrialists know that a progressive union co-operating with management makes the biggest and most valuable contribution to production. For the benefit of the public the sub-committee of the Taylor Society has virtually endorsed unions as an instrument of technical production. These are more than straws in the wind. They are sign posts pointing to a new day for unionism.

Critics of Mr. Freund's view of craftsmanship do see one thing true: craftsmanship (that is, industrial technique) has slipped out of control of the industrial unionist. It rests now, as far as control goes, in the hands of management. But this does not mean that craftsmanship is no longer important to industry. Mr. Freund is right, in answering his critics, when he declares, "Modern industry not only needs craftsmanship, but depends upon craftsmanship for its very existence. \* \* \* The A. O. Smith Corporation, foremost exponents of automatic, mechanical, manless production, have recently engaged an official whose only duty is the development of the craftsman whom they need so badly."

But what Mr. Freund fails to see clearly is that, if unionists are to make a technical contribution to modern industry, they must do it as a group. If craftsmanship is to be fully effective, it must be through union action. The individual unionist no longer controls the direction of his own skill, but he may control it, if he co-operates with his fellow workers in a technical way. This is the real meaning of union management co-operation—an industrial tradition only in its infancy. Unions can do this by founding research and technical departments, and by becoming industry-conscious. The most progressive unions have done these things. Yet union management co-operation depends upon the intelligence of management. And this intelligence is not forthcoming in many industries. Make no mistake about it, it is a black shame to an industrial nation that this is so. Foreign visitors to this progressive land are amazed to find that unions must still contend for the *right* to organize, a right duly recognized in every nation of Europe.

Without hesitation we make a prediction. If the capitalistic system in America goes to pot, it will be upon this issue: American capitalists refused to allow American workers to join voluntary associations of their own choosing.

**Mask Is Off** Light is thrown upon the wage reduction campaign of certain American bankers by the pontifical New York Journal of Commerce. Endorsing the pompous words of Albert Wiggin, head of the Chase National Bank, the Journal of Commerce rebukes James Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, for not joining in the wage-cutting expedition.

The Journal is too worshipful of authority to attack Mr. Farrell directly; it prefers to read him a lesson in cut-throat economics. It tells Mr. Farrell that "advocates of wage reductions as an aid to business recovery are not urging universal reductions." Oh no. They are urging specialized reductions. Reductions we assume of union workers. For, says the grandiose Journal of Commerce, "Buying power can not be maintained merely by passively permitting *particular favored groups* of wage earners to profit at the expense of others." (Italics ours.) So what Mr. Wiggin has started is a new open shop drive. History is repeating itself. After the panic of 1921, the men of Mr. Wiggin's ilk, spent millions ripped out of production, to fight unions, and presumably they are going to do it again.

Where do they get these millions they squander to attack workers' organizations? And is class warfare a profitable business for any nation? Is money devoted to class warfare productive? And speaking of "particular favored groups," how favored is Mr. Wiggin's group? These are some of the questions the Journal of Commerce does not answer. Men engaged in fighting unions are engaged in a dirty business. They are not striking merely at unions, but at American standards generally; and if they succeed, the general standard of life for every citizen will come down. In that sense, the open-shoppers are unpatriotic, and are opening seams in American life so that "dangerous foreign radicalism" can pour through.

**Wage Struggle** Labor in the United States—and the world—may as well face it, first or last, there is a terrific wage struggle enacting. A general cut in wages has already been instituted in Germany with an 8 per cent revision downward of wages earned by Berlin's 140,000 metal workers. This was done against the protests of the metal workers, by arbitration finally, with slight modification of the original order.

In the United States, the U. S. Department of Labor reports three times as many wage cuts in January as in any other month.

Orders have issued from central banks in all western countries to seek to restore prices to the level of 1926, and to stabilize them at that level. If, however, central banks are unsuccessful in restoring prices to the 1926 level, and if they keep falling, and are stabilized finally at a much lower level, the wage struggle will be greatly intensified. The lowered level of prices will give every employer an excuse for projecting a campaign for a deep cut into wages. It is true also that certain private bankers have propagandized for stabilization at a much lower level than that of 1926. Profits of bankers increase as prices fall. Money is more valuable, even when it is idle.

It should be remembered that prices were fairly stable for the years between 1921 and 1928, and wages, profit, and investment structures became accustomed to that price level. Then prices began their mysterious climb downward, and economic hell broke loose. The real struggle for labor still lies ahead, and must be met. The struggle may be spread over a period of five or six years, but it will be real, no less. It will be bitter. Strikes and lockouts will prevail—unless both labor and employers are very wise. The struggle, if it involves widespread strikes and lockouts, will be very costly to every nation that suffers it. There is no disaster more costly than industrial disputes settled by disruption of production. Already England is evidencing the phase of violent settlement, in the case of the miners.

Choices, then, will be offered employers and labor in the United States to be wise, or to be foolish; to adopt the methods of warfare, or of conciliation or arbitration. As prices fall all industry feels the decline in income, and the first thing that the old-fashioned employer thinks is to cut wages. Wages should not be cut at all. We are glad to report that many enlightened employers see this fact clearly, and are opposing cuts.

**Technical Achievement** When Judge John Dempsey, of the Cleveland Court of Common Pleas, dismissed a case against the local electrical workers union, he was particularly impressed, he said, with the technical attainments of some of the union leaders. He also stressed anew the importance of electrical work as a technical job.

"Wiring is a technical art with which the average owner is unfamiliar. Much of the work is concealed and the danger of personal injury and the hazard of fire are great unless skill, care and honesty are employed. An unscrupulous contractor who has engaged in 'cut-throat' competition in order to procure a contract and desires to

save his profit by inferior work and the use of inferior material may deceive an unsuspecting owner if the work technically complies with the building code or is approved by city inspection, unless a scrupulous electrician, taking pride in his work, exercises his right to complain and to report the matter. The evidence shows instances of this sort."

Not long ago the Supreme Court of New Jersey made similar declarations.

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**Gifts and Debts** The bonus bill has passed, and the government still stands. Amelioration of suffering among one class of citizens begins at once. It is too early to predict the effect upon the nation. It is plain that purchasing power will be raised but to what extent is uncertain. It is also certain that the dire consequences to the U. S. Treasury as forecast by Mr. Mellon will not eventuate. It is likely that the government will benefit by the necessity of issuing short-term rates at a low rate of interest, thus ridding itself of part of the war debt which runs at a high rate of interest.

While the nation is viewing the bonus plan with a good deal of sentiment, it is well to recall that all through Mr. Mellon's reign as the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton, corporations and rich individuals have also been beneficiaries of government bounty.

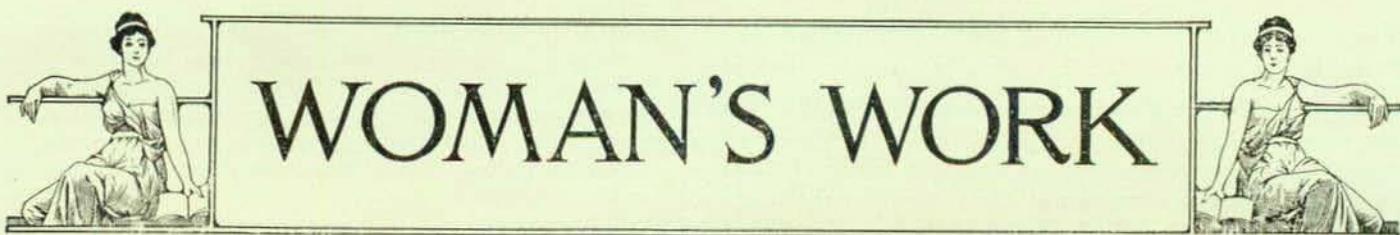
Refunds were given to the following corporations and individuals, among a long list of others, in 1929:

Baldwin Locomotive Works.....	\$1,628,106.50
General Electric.....	533,813.41
Electric Bond and Share Co.....	102,854.94
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	129,276.89
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.....	771,848.64
Public Service Corporation of New Jersey....	811,023.41
United Fuel Gas Co.....	809,252.45
Eastman Kodak Co. of New Jersey.....	2,542,501.13
U. S. Steel Corporation.....	4,092,382.14
John D. Rockefeller.....	356,378.34
John Jacob Astor.....	324,395.03

The bonus is not charity, and it is not a sentimental project. It is an advanced payment upon a debt, of which early discharge is to benefit the whole nation.

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**Madness in Cuba** The relationship of the U. S. State Department and of American capitalists to the clandestine, bloody and uncivilized regime of Machado in Cuba appears to be unusually unwise and disreputable. The Cuban people as a whole have loved the United States for its share in the war for liberation. That love is souring into hate. Hate spreads. The U. S. State Department, American international bankers, American sugar and power magnates need not fool themselves. They are not getting away with their policy in Cuba. Sympathetic—even tacit—support of the Machado regime spreads as a dirty reputation among other nations. The effect is to spread fear, and where fear goes, there goes hatred. The pity is, it is all so useless. What is the need of supporting the Machado regime, with its negation of constitutional rights, its plotting, secret police, assassinations, grafting and bribery? If American economic imperialism means this, it is time for American people to call a halt.



# WOMAN'S WORK

## SEARCHING EYE OF CONGRESS BRINGS BREAD PRICES DOWN

**W**HY does the price of bread follow the price of wheat when wheat goes up, but not when it goes down? This question, of no small importance to wage-earners and housewives, received the attention of the Senate food price investigating committee last month. The price of wheat has declined from \$1.75 per bushel to 65 cents in Kansas City, but the price of bread has declined only 1 cent per pound, according to John Versecky, head of the Co-operative Wheat Growers Association, testifying at the inquiry. And the price of flour has followed the decline of wheat prices "because the baker is the dictator of flour prices", he said.

The Senate committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Capper, dug into the bread price question from every angle. Interesting facts came to light and important assertions were made.

The General Baking Company is paying a return on several million dollars worth of watered stock, was admitted by F. H. Frazier, chairman of the board of that company.

He also confessed that bakers regard housewives as potential competitors in the making of bread, cakes and pies. General observance of the old-time family baking day would bring a drop in bakers' prices, probably, he said.

The cost of bread is based on many other factors than the cost of wheat, bakers contended. Among these are: labor, overhead, rent, cost of delivery, and profit to baker and retailer.

Of these, the total cost of ingredients and labor going into a loaf of bread is a little over three cents, according to Ethelbert Stewart, chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wages have risen only in proportion to the rise in value of the product, for census figures show that while the annual wage of bakery workers rose from \$620 in 1913 to \$1,375 in 1929, the value added by manufacture to the product of each worker increased from \$1,744 to \$3,964.

The baker's profit is from one to two cents on each loaf, according to Henry Stude, representing the American Bakers' Association, who contended that this was a fair and reasonable profit, and that profits of bakers were down \$2,000,000 from what they were a year ago.

It is the demand of the public for richer quality bread and fancy varieties that is responsible for present prices, Mr. Stude declared. Low-priced bread is being sold in large quantities for an average of 5.4 cents a loaf, but this is not the best quality product, the witness

admitted. On reports from 855 dealers, he fixed the average low price at 5.4 cents, the average high at 10 cents, and the general average price at 7.9 cents.

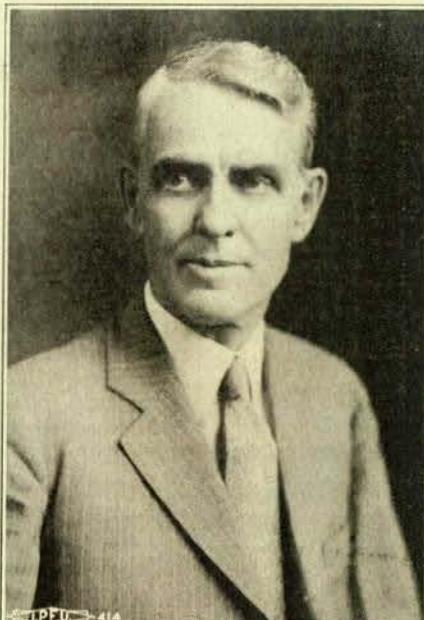
The bakers had come prepared with figures to show that in spite of wheat prices dropping their profits had not risen, in fact, were lower than before. The decrease in income to the baker per 100 pounds of flour used in bread had been 69 cents, as against a decreased

lieve that bread prices were too high. And bread prices in Washington began to crumble.

One group of chain stores, with its own bakeries, is now selling a satisfactory quality of bread at five cents for a pound loaf. This same bread had been selling for five cents for some time in neighboring cities while Washington continued to pay nine cents a loaf until the Senate inquiry set consumers to growling. A local bakery concern reduced prices one cent a loaf on whole wheat bread. Another group of chain stores which had been selling a one and one-half pound loaf at 10 cents is now selling the same loaf at two for 15 cents, making a price of five cents a pound for a good quality bread. It is believed that a general reduction on all bread prices will result in the city of Washington, at least, and may lead to reductions in other cities.

So it seems evident that baking com-

(Continued on page 163)



SENATOR CAPPER  
He asks about bread prices.

cost to them of 48 cents per 100 pounds resulting from the decline in wheat and flour prices, Mr. Stude said.

No amount of questioning by Senators Capper, Townsend, Frazier and Kendrick, could make the bakers' representatives explain exactly why bread prices are not lower.

Finally Senator Capper advised Frazier to return to the headquarters of his company in Buffalo and persuade his board of directors to order a one-cent cut in the prices of all loaves in all cities served by the General Baking Company. But Frazier would not agree and smoothly asserted that the inquiry would reveal that the bakers are not profiteering.

However, in spite of assertions of the bakers' representatives, that bread prices could not be cut, the following few days after the inquiry showed that the adverse publicity was having its effect. The public had been led to be-

### MORE AUXILIARIES!

The women's organizations connected with electrical workers' locals are booming! New auxiliaries are organizing and there are signs that half a dozen more locals would welcome the organization of women's groups. Last month we had a letter from the women's auxiliary to Local No. 83, Los Angeles, Calif. We don't know how long this group has been organized, but they have the right spirit. They are doing unemployment relief work. And the Minneapolis auxiliary is going eagerly to work.

A great deal of credit is due the older groups who have right along encouraged other women to organize and extended their assistance in working out the details.

Now comes the proposal from Mrs. H. L. Tolle, president of the auxiliary to Local No. 508, Savannah, Ga., that our women's groups should band themselves into an International Women's Auxiliary to the Electrical Workers. Mrs. Tolle suggests that a convention, for auxiliaries only, be held some time during the coming summer, and her group offers to act as hostesses in Savannah for the meeting.

What do the rest of you think of that? We are looking for much discussion and hope it will be carried on through the JOURNAL so that it may reach all our women readers and arouse the enthusiasm of those who as yet have no organization as well as those who are auxiliary members.

the fashions  
for  
Spring



Navy blue botany  
serge is used for  
the frock above. It  
has an interesting  
sleeve and flowing  
scarf collar.

The smart spring  
suit-left-of-green  
botany broadcloth  
features the flared  
skirt and snug-  
fitting hip line.  
Courtesy  
Botany Worsted Mills

# CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

## Power

Power is obtained from coal, oil and water, by use of prime movers in form of steam engines, gas engines and water wheels.

Central stations are established because it is inefficient to place a prime mover at each place where a small amount of power is required.

Central stations are electrical because electrical power can be used more cheaply and more conveniently and turned into a greater number of uses than any other form.

Alternating current is generated by these stations because remarkable efficient machinery has been devised for "stepping up" the voltage and getting the great advantage of transmitting at high voltage. The same machine, a transformer, "steps down" the voltage, allowing it to be used at a low pressure. Transformers will not operate on direct current.

Converter substations are placed at points along the transmission line where a large amount of direct current is needed, and synchronous converters or motor generators are installed which change the alternating current to direct current. For converting a small amount of alternating current power to direct current, a mercury arc rectifier is used.

Transformer substations are erected wherever it is desirable to step down from the transmission voltage of between 22,000 and 250,000 volts to a city circuit usually from 2,300 to 11,000 volts.

At the immediate points where the power is to be used, small individual transformers change this 2,300 volts to the 500, 220 or 110 volts desired.

Short transmission systems for transmitting power six miles or less consist of an alternating current generator of from 2,000 to 11,000 volts connected directly to the line. At the receiving end of the line, synchronous motors, induction motors or converters may also be attached directly to the line. By attaching transformers to the line, small motors, incandescent lamps and arc lamps may be run at their proper low voltage. Long transmission systems are those which transmit power more than five or six miles.

The generator delivers 6,600 to 11,000 volts but this is "stepped up" by the station transformers, sometimes higher than 150,000 volts before it is delivered to the line.

Wherever power is to be used, either a transformed substation or a converter substation is erected. The former by means of transformers "step down" the voltage to about 2,300 volts for distribution of alternating current power over a small area. The latter has a synchronous converter in addition to the transformers and delivers direct current power to a limited area.

## Grounded Field Coil

A grounded field coil can be located by connecting a source of voltage to the machine terminals, having first raised the brushes from the commutator, if it is a direct current machine. Connect one terminal of the voltmeter to the frame and the other to a lead with a bared end. Tap with bared end to the exposed part of the field circuit. The voltmeter deflection will be least near the grounded coil.

## Plain Automatic Overload Trip

All standard overload trip carbon circuit breakers are plain automatic, that is when closed with an overload on the line, they will remain closed as long as the closing handle is held down or the closing coil is energized, but will not remain closed when the handle is released or the closing circuit is opened.

## Painting Electric Machinery

From time immemorial electric machinery has been painted black, dark green, or some other dingy color. A change is taking place. Many firms are painting or spraying machinery with aluminum or gold bronze and many other shades of lacquers now on the market.

## Oil Well Motors

The success of electric oil well operation in the United States has in no small measure been due to the special motor equipment developed and introduced in late years. Different types of equipment are used for drilling and for pumping. Drilling requires motors of larger capacity than are necessary on producing wells and the method of control is somewhat different. It is, therefore, advisable in all cases to use separate equipments exclusively for drilling.

## Aluminum

Aluminum is the lightest metal known, with the exception of magnesium, and until the year 1891 pure aluminum was produced entirely by chemical and metallurgical methods. The process of aluminum manufacture consists in the electrolysis of a fused mixture of fluorides of sodium, calcium and aluminum, in which alumina (aluminum oxide) is dissolved. When an electric current is passed through such a mixture of fused salt, using carbon electrodes, aluminum separates as drops of molten metal at the cathode, while oxygen is liberated at the anode and at once unites with it to form carbonic acid gas. The bath is kept in a fused state by the heating action of the current. The action taking place in the electrolytic bath is therefore virtually a reduction of the alumina or aluminum oxide by the carbon arc of the anode; but this reduction would be impossible without the aid of the current to first separate the oxygen and aluminum, which have a great affinity for one another.

The aluminum separated at the cathode is in the molten state and falls to the bottom of the bath, and it is allowed to collect there, being removed at stated intervals, either by syphon or by tilting. Fresh alumina is fed into the bath at short intervals to replace that which has been decomposed by the current; and the process is therefore a continuous one.

The fused salts employed to dissolve the alumina do not undergo any change, but care must be given to the purity of these and of the alumina used for feeding into the bath, in order to obtain high grade aluminum by this process of manufacture, silicon and iron being the most troublesome impurities.

## Ground Detector Outfits

Ungrounded systems should be equipped with some form of ground detector for indicating grounded circuits. For systems

up to and including 300 volts A C or D C lamps or voltmeter directly connected between the line and the ground are used. It is permissible, however, to use lamps and meters up to and including 750 volts when the connection to the ground is made through a push button.

Above 750 volts a continuously indicating ground detector of the electro-static or glower type mounted on brackets on the top of the switchboard is used.

## Heating of Field Coils

Heating of field coils may develop from any of the following causes:

- (a) Too low speed.
- (b) Too high voltage.
- (c) Too great forward or backward lead of brushes.
- (d) Partial short circuit of coil.
- (e) Overload.

Like a doctor the electrical worker must first detect the symptoms and then remove the cause.

## Call Bell Wiring

In wiring for call bells on a new or old installation the wireman should mark his three principal wires, namely:

1. Bell battery wire.
2. Button battery wire.
3. Button bell wire.

All kinds of bell combinations can be worked out with these three wires properly connected.

The bell battery wire starts from one side of the bell battery or bell transformer and connects with one side of each bell in the system.

The button battery wire starts from the other side of the battery or transformer and connects with one side of each button.

The button bell wire runs from each button to the bell it is desired to control.

## Lightning Arrester

A lightning arrester may be compared to the steam safety valve. When an abnormal amount of steam is generated the increased pressure opens the safety valve. Lightning is an abnormal electrical pressure. The arrester is planned so as to try to stop this abnormal lightning pressure. Sometimes it does and other times it does not. An arrester sure to operate under all conditions has not yet been produced. Millions have been spent to perfect such a device from the time of Benjamin Franklin to the present.

## Protective Relays

Protective relays for use with generator voltage regulators have been developed for the purpose of automatically lowering the voltage of a generator when abnormal current or voltage occur on the system and also to protect the system from any sudden rise in voltage if for any reason the relay contacts should stick, resulting in full field excitation being applied to the generators.

Relays have been designed for resetting either by hand or automatically, although for general application relays for setting by hand are recommended. Automatic resetting may result in setting up line surges, as the relay continues to cut the resistance in and out of the field circuit, depending upon the voltage variations, although the line may not be cleared of the original cause of trouble.

# EVERYDAY SCIENCE

## Megaphone Forerunner of Telephone

The first megaphone used to increase the power and distance of the human voice was probably formed by the speaker's cupped hands held in front of his mouth. The Greeks tried to increase the distance over which the voice could carry, at the siege of Troy, by using Stentor, whose "cry was as loud as the cry of 50 other men."

Horns of various shapes were undoubtedly used in very early times as speaking or hearing devices. Johann Beckmann (1739-1811) wrote about speaking-trumpets. He refers to "monstrous trumpets of the ancient Chinese" by which words could be heard and understood at great distances. However, he did not take much stock in these tales, but ascribed the invention of speaking-trumpets to the 17th century.

There are records showing that an ear-trumpet, called an "otacoustic" was exhibited in London in 1668. This was in the shape of a huge glass bottle, without a bottom which collected and magnified sounds.

This was followed two years later by a similar device referred to as a "speaking-trumpet." Two inventors claimed the honor of being the inventor. This device was called by one of them the Tuba Stentor-Phonica." The largest speaking-trumpet of this type was five feet, six inches long and 21 inches in diameter, tapering to two inches at the small end. It was claimed that this trumpet carried the voice from shore to a ship three miles distant, with an offshore wind blowing.

Thomas A. Edison is credited with taking the crude devices in use up to his time and perfecting them into the megaphone and the horns used in the phonographs and radios of today.

The air-operated fog horn used today in lighthouses is a development of the old speaking-trumpet, and its early use is credited to Captain John Taylor, in 1845. It was intended to convey sound only, and not for voice transmission, but for some reason it was called a "telephone." This is believed to be the first use of this work, though it had no connection with the later experiments which resulted in the invention of the present telephone. This was first called a "speaking-telegraph," and later the name was changed to "telephone."

In 1851 a speaking-tube, called a "tele-kouphonon," was exhibited in London. The same manufacturer also showed a speaking-trumpet called a "Gutta Percha Telephone."

In 1840 Wheatstone became involved in controversy with his former partner, Cooke, over the invention of the electric telegraph. In the arbitration which followed, the word "telephone" was frequently used, and this is believed to be one of the earliest uses of this word in connection with electrical transmission of words.

## Electric Meters Seldom Fast

Contrary to a somewhat prevalent belief that electric current meters often run fast, and so overcharge the customers, the records of electric light and power companies show that of the relatively few which are inaccurate far more are slow than fast.

Out of each thousand meters recently tested in New York, only two showed slight overregistering, while 23 registered less than the actual current which passed

through them, and 975 operated entirely within the legally prescribed limits.

During 1929, tests made on 310,017 meters on the lines of the various companies serving the New York Metropolitan District showed that 302,231 were recording correctly, 694 were fast and 7,019 were slow.

These tests were not merely routine tests made by the company, but were divided into four classifications—periodic inspections as prescribed by law, checking complaints made by consumers directly to the companies themselves, complaints made by consumers to the Public Service Commission, and special tests directed by the company.

Out of a total of 2,188,121 customers, only 393 complained directly to the Public Service Commission that they thought their meters were inaccurate. Out of this number, only two were found to be registering fast, 13 were slow and 378 were operating according to state standards.

In addition to the complaints to the Public Service Commission there were 12,603 consumers who complained directly to the companies. Of this total, only 84 were found to be registering fast, while 418 were slow and the remainder were correct.

## Waterpower in the United States

According to the U. S. Geological Survey as of January 1, 1929, there were 3,375 waterpower plants in the United States of 100 horsepower or more. The total capacity in horsepower was 13,571,530, a gain of 1,275,530 horsepower during 1928.

This development is divided between public utility and manufacturing companies as follows:

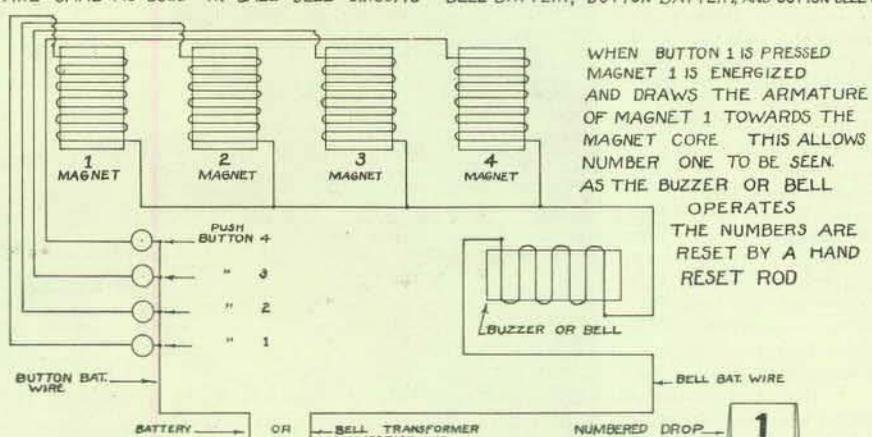
Central stations (privately and municipally owned)	1,605
Total horsepower	11,886,336
Manufacturing and miscellaneous establishments not contributing to the public supply	1,770
Total horsepower	1,685,194

Of the total of 3,375 plants in the United States, New England has 1,203, with a total horsepower capacity of 1,653,654, a gain of 97,592 during 1928. Of these, 1,203, with a total horsepower of 879,914, are public utility plants. There are 941 manufacturing and miscellaneous establishments, with a total horsepower of 773,740. Maine leads the New England states, with 253 plants having a total capacity of 538,761 horsepower.

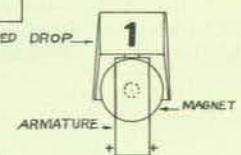
The trend towards the use of public utility plants for a supply of power to manufacturing industries is shown by the fact that during the year, waterpower developed by public utility and municipal plants increased 1,347,955 horsepower, while that installed in manufacturing plants declined by 72,425 horsepower, indicating that not only did the entire increased use of electricity by manufacturing plants come from sources of public supply but also that a large amount of power heretofore developed by private plants was discontinued.

## PRACTICAL WIRING DIAGRAMS FOR ELECTRICIANS SIMPLE ANNUNCIATOR CIRCUIT

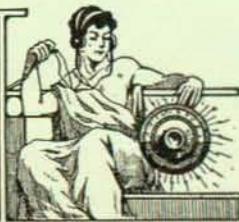
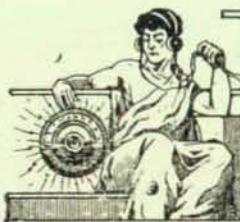
IN THE WIRING OF SIMPLE ANNUNCIATOR CIRCUITS THE 3 PRINCIPAL WIRES ARE SAME AS USED IN CALL BELL CIRCUITS BELL BATTERY, BUTTON BATTERY AND BUTTON BELL WIRES



FOUR DROP GRAVITY ANNUNCIATOR CIRCUIT  
WIRING DIAGRAM WITH INTERIOR CONNECTIONS



THE HAND RE-SET ANNUNCIATOR HAS BEEN IMPROVED BY THE ELECTRIC RESET WHEREBY ALL DROPS ON AN ANNUNCIATOR ARE RESET BY A PUSH-BUTTON LOCATED AT A CONVENIENT PLACE. A DEVELOPMENT OF THE ELECTRIC RESET CIRCUIT PRODUCED THE LAMP ANNUNCIATOR USING A LIGHTED LAMP TO INDICATE THE NUMBER OF THE HOSPITAL BED, ROOM OR POINT CALLING.



# RADIO

## HOME RECORDING COMES TO THE FORE

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member A. I. E. E., Member I. R. E.

FOR some time now the radio industry has been seeking accessories that would widen the useful scope of radio and create a new appeal for a product that has in the short history of its development attained virtual perfection as an instrument of musical reproduction. Screen-grid tubes, dynamic speakers, tone control—these concerned the perfecting of the radio set itself, they created no new uses for the receiver. Now at last the combined radio and phonograph interests have hit upon home recording.

This development has taken two distinct forms, simultaneously. One of the more prominent radio set manufacturers has incorporated home recording equipment in its regular radio receivers as an added inducement to exchange old sets for new, or, if contemplating the purchase of a new receiver, to purchase this particular make for its added usefulness. And at least one well known machine products company is merchandising home recording equipment for attachment to existing sets, so that old sets as well as new may have a new lease on life.

The significance of home recording to the electrician is greater than that of either screen grid tubes or the dynamic speaker. Both these improvements took the place of former equipment, they were substitutions, not additions. And they required little if any manipulation or servicing. The home recording equipment, on the other hand, aside from being more intricate, is an additional feature that requires personal manipulation, with all the consequences which this implies—misuse, maltreatment by the ignorant, installation in the case of the separate equipment, independent sale of the equipment, a market as great as the combined radio and phonograph markets with the normal increase of those who are interested in these forms of entertainment for the first time, and the like.

### Foreshadows New Business

In this respect the radio industry is following in the footsteps of the electric light industry, which first strung wires and placed sockets and outlets for the sole purpose of lighting, then took advantage of its already existent equipment and, developing new

**The new radio accessory adds entertainment value to radio and requires additional functions of the service man.**

accessories, such as electric washing machines, refrigerators, irons, curling irons, percolators, radio itself, gave reason for more wire stringing and outlet building.

Now radio, which is itself an electric light socket accessory, is developing accessories to itself, using its principal components of vacuum tube amplifier and loud speaker, together with aerial in the case of recording radio programs. What home

recording will mean to the electrical worker is difficult to judge. But we believe it to be the first of many steps which will follow in quick succession within the next few years, tending to make more versatile the present radio receiver which is already to be found in more than 13,000,000 of the country's approximately 27,000,000 homes.

Only 20 years ago a person might have been called a fool for predicting the use of the electric lighting system for vacuum cleaning carpets, making toast, refrigerating food, curling hair, running ediphones, and the hundreds of home and office appliances now consuming electric current and requiring the attention of electricians. Another 10 years and we see the radio receiver used not only for receiving broadcast programs, but recording them, running a facsimile newspaper, television apparatus and many other utilities, some not yet even dreamed of, requiring the use of amplifiers.

The two great criticisms heretofore launched against radio are thrown into the discard by home recording. It had been claimed that, unlike the phonograph, radio was not selective—in the sense of choosing programs. True, one might choose between stations, but the choice was very limited in contrast with that afforded from a fine record library. And it was likewise said that unlike the piano or violin, the radio afforded its owner no joy or satisfaction of self-expression, of creation in the program enjoyed, which was, so they declared, half the enjoyment.

Now home recording makes possible the repetitive enjoyment of fine radio programs, the collection of a record library from which to choose entire operas, each part of which might have been recorded as it was broadcast on different occasions, concerts of all kinds—and the satisfaction of self-expression—in the form of manufacturing the recorded program.

### Apparatus Described

The home recording attachment for use on sets not already so equipped—which means almost every set—consists essentially of a feed mechanism, a turntable and a recording head. As shown in the illustration, the feed mechanism is attached to the shaft of the turntable while

(Continued on page 164)



HOME RECORDING DEVICE SHOWING MICROPHONE

## DEPRESSION CAUSE

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harry S. Goodwin



# ON EVERY JOB

*There's a Laugh  
or Two*

The Editor claims that one page is all he can spare for this column. It's tough—all the good poetry we have to leave out, every month. We just keep saving it. No, we do not put it in the wastebasket. Some day your turn will come. So, Brothers, let us press onward, with our motto, "Short and Snappy, not Long and Sappy." If the Correspondence Section would do the same, we'd have lots of space.

Hendrick has got the right idea!

#### Midget Verse

I've B-een E-very W-here,  
In my little Ford;  
I-t B-reaks E-very W-eek,  
Till I can't pay board.

I've never seen a man,  
And I've been a rover,  
Who could fill an oil can,  
And not spill it over!

W. H. HENDRICK,  
Local Union No. 7.

#### Electricians All

Composed and Copyrighted by GEORGE ALGAR,  
Local No. 58, Detroit.

"Let's go," the steward yelled, "let's go!"  
The signal has been given;  
We grab our tools and away we go,  
To earn an honest living.  
And then the boss details us off,  
Each one a job to do.  
First it's Bill, then it's Joe,  
Then he picks on you.

He has a friendly titter,  
His eyes light up to a glitter,  
As each one he gives a job—  
What a gang, what a mob!  
Then you hear him softly say,  
"A. C. work for Bill today,  
Heavy work and lighter pay,  
'Ammering Concrete."  
D. C. work for Joe, you bet.  
You should see him foam and fret.  
Joe, he loses all conceit,  
When digging concrete.  
Joe says, "Bill, have you ever seen,  
In all the places you have been,  
Such stuff as this we have to break?  
I'll surely die from this heartache."  
Joe replies with voice profound,  
"In all the buildings I have found,  
Such concrete never has been poured;  
My hands are sore, my heart is gored.

"And now we have the pipe to run,  
Along this tunnel dark.  
The water in it is two feet deep.  
Say, Bill, I think I see a shark."  
And there we struggle in that wet,  
Dark and dirty hole;  
We have our sea boots on, you bet!  
I should have been born a mole.  
And now the wire we have to pull  
In through that long, long pipe.  
We pull and pull just like a bull,  
The sweat from our brow we wipe.  
At last we got that wire jerked in,  
The battle we have won.  
Says Bill, says Joe, "I'm all in,  
I wonder if we're done."

Just then the boss drops in that weir,  
"Say, boys, how does it go?"  
I've got one more just like that here,  
But, land sakes, not so slow!"  
Just then Bill takes a look at Joe,  
And Joe looks back at Bill.  
"Let's go drink where the waters flow,  
I feel right downright ill."

And then they sighed, "If I had my chance  
To pick my trade again,  
I swear by all the Gods outside of France,  
'Twould not be Alec Trish e aine."

#### Our Gang

Here we are, with knives and hickeys,  
Always looking spick and spiffy,  
Doing our work in a jiffy.  
Treat us fair and we are there,  
We'll do our work on the square.

By a HELPFUL HELPER,  
L. U. No. 103.

We can't leave out this tribute to the Duke  
by a Brother who has been lying for 28  
months in the hospital with a broken back,  
both legs and arms broken, and a fractured  
skull, caused by a fall down an elevator  
shaft. Here's a welcoming handshake to Tom  
Meech!

#### Duke"

You may think you had nothing to give;  
Your contributions to our JOURNAL always  
have your name.  
You are one of the many who live  
Recorded in popularity's fame.

I have always found you on hand  
In the days of my deepest despair.  
By my bed in the hospital your writings  
stand,  
To shoulder my burden of care.

You have given your time to our need,  
Your strength you have loaned to our task.  
You have cheered us by word and by deed—  
For your help we had never to ask.

With kind words and friendship you came,  
Your love for us never was hid;  
All you could do you did.

Life's journey for me is close to its end;  
I can see through the mist and the blur  
Of the tears we would shed for our friend,  
How many your kindnesses were.

And we see, who are left here to live,  
How gentle you were, and how brave.  
Though you think you had little to give,  
Duke, you'd be mourned for the much that  
you gave.

TOM MEECH,  
Local No. 595.

Submitted to the "miniature poems contest"  
by ABE GLICK, Local No. 3, New York City:

#### "Buy Now"

They tell us to "buy now,"  
Then they lay us off!  
If they'd only "hire now" and "pay now,"  
You bet, we'd buy enough!

#### Sitting Pretty?

Sitting in the shade o' a watertank,  
Was this friend o' mine;  
He was somewhat discouraged, his hope had  
sank,  
For he was penniless—without a dime.

But as he sat and pondered,  
His thoughts seemed to say,  
"O'er much o' this country have I wandered,  
Where there's a will, there's a way."

But he had not reached total despair;  
Though rough with himself, he had treated  
others good,  
And down in his pocket, tucked neatly there,  
Was a paid-up card—that's how his prin-  
ciples stood.

He had not made gold his standard o' living,  
One glaring fault with many today;  
He had ever been thoughtful in giving  
Attention to the needs o' others, in a  
kindly way.

'Tis the best part o' life, boys,  
To give a boost to a needy Brother.  
Show me the man who better employs  
His time than when helping another.

Look at it in your own way,  
My conscience tells me I am right;  
I wouldn't do otherwise, though I may—  
Though hungry and broke, I'll rest well  
tonight.

JACK HUNTER.

You're right, Jack, and we're glad to hear  
from you again.

#### A Reminder

The time is spring, industry booms, wealth  
is amassing fast.  
But nevertheless the breadlines form, with  
willing workers filing past.

Summer comes, the nightmare past, the  
worker's hopes are kindling;  
But work is scarce, the wife gets sick, and  
courage is slowly dwindling.

Fall is here, a boom is on, pre-Christmas  
sales are starting;  
The worker buys necessities, through his  
mind thoughts of future times are  
darting.

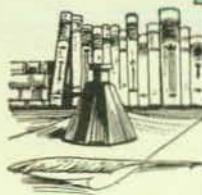
Winter past, he does not know how he could  
still be here;  
But some unfathomable fate decrees that he  
has still some more to bear.

And so it goes, year after year, both hopes  
and prayers will shatter,  
While wealthy folks increase in greed and  
inherited fortunes scatter.

Yea, scatter is the proper word, no thought  
for needy human drifters.  
But, alas, the thoughtless will awake to  
find their silver clouds are rifted.

For people learn and right prevails though  
times are changing slow,  
And greedy ones would rue the day should  
willing worker turn to foe.

WM. CARLSON.



# CORRESPONDENCE



## L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Samuel Untermeyer, a prominent New York lawyer, in speaking before the University Club at Los Angeles, Calif., accused the despotic power of capital of using its influence over the government to be the cause that we have no workmen's compensation law; that the power employed is responsible for the fact that insurance against old age, sickness and unemployment is not in existence in the United States. That the countries in Europe boast about being more democratic, and they really are. For these laws have been enforced over there for the past generation.

He also questions a poor man's chance for justice in our courts. This, he claims, is due to the system of electing judges who are more interested in politics than in justice. Also that the high cost of court procedure is against the poor man getting justice.

The union movement was first organized, not for the purpose of raising salaries or lowering hours of employment, but for the purpose of improving just such actions as Samuel Untermeyer placed so plainly before his audience.

I do not wish to go into detail of the prime purpose of the union organization but if the English government can be ruled and controlled by a workmen's organization, we, at least, should have some concessions in this glorious republic of ours.

ROBERT B. MILLER.

## L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

The question before the house today is the trade school boys who are learning the electrician's trade, for there must be between 40 and 50 graduating every year and we cannot find room for them in our locals, and they drift into factories and plenty of them wind up as contractors and make it hard for our contractors to compete against them, especially on house wiring.

We had a case brought to our attention by our business manager, of a new trade school going up in one of our cities under Local No. 7's jurisdiction. When the local contractor doing said job found where he was only going to do the concealed work on the building and all the exposed lighting and power work was to be done by the trade school students after the contractor had left the building, which was quite a large addition to the electric work. Our business manager went to see the mayor and explained the situation to him, mostly on the unemployment situation and he seemed to be highly in favor of our boys doing the work but he told our business manager to meet the councilmen. He had all the members living in the city, I being one of them. We met the building committee and our business manager explained to them about the unemployed and quite a few of our boys being out of work just now; they were very much in favor of us and we explained to them how we had seen the mayor and they said as long as the mayor was in favor of it and he

## READ

**Battle lines of the unemployed:** Springfield, Ill., by L. U. No. 427; Indianapolis, Ind., by L. U. No. 481, "Peons or Men?"; Racine, Wis., by L. U. No. 430; Minneapolis, Minn., by L. U. No. 292.

**Haber lectures before L. U. No. 665.**

**Radical antics on the railroads,** by L. U. No. 865.

**The vocational school menace,** by L. U. No. 7.

**Things looking up at Baton Rouge,** by L. U. No. 995.

**Democracy in democratic America,** by L. U. No. 1.

**Toronto spoiling for an argument,** by L. U. No. 1095.

**Saginaw makes a bow,** by L. U. No. 557.

**Linemen turn actors for CIMARRON,** by L. U. No. 18.

**Baltimore measures progress,** by L. U. No. 28.

**Legislative progress in New York,** by L. U. No. 392.

**These letters for March are unusually good, manifesting the vitality incident to a new season.**

the Great Beyond. Brother Zaenger died January 4, 1931, and although he was only 28 years of age, he had always been an enthusiastic and active worker in the local, having served as recording secretary, financial secretary and on various committees. He also served as delegate to numerous affiliated bodies, and at his death was vice president of the Toledo Metal Trades Council. His cheerful disposition and spirit of good fellowship will always be remembered by the members of Local No. 8.

A new mailing list is being sent to the Editor, Brothers, in view of the fact that some complaints have been received that members were not receiving their monthly copy of the JOURNAL.

I have just read President Broach's "Comment" in the February issue of the JOURNAL and I think the paragraphs regarding traveling time can be taken as good advice.

I don't mean that we should lose our traveling time altogether. It is all very well to enforce every rule to the letter when we are on a job which has no non-union competition, when we have a clear field, and economic conditions are of the best. But in times like the present depression when non-union competition is something we have to buck on every job that is bid on, it is to our own advantage to disregard some of the minor rules in order to get the jobs and keep the membership at work.

It is much easier to keep a local intact when all the members are employed a majority of the time. I can recall one or two instances where this local gave up their traveling time to get the job away from a non-union contractor, and I don't think we lost anything by doing so. The important thing at this time is to keep men on the job and thus control the labor situation for union workers.

Work is picking up slightly in this locality and the prospects for the future are quite promising. Nearly all members are employed at present, which is a great improvement over the situation here two or three months ago.

We have recently received copies of several bills which have been introduced in the House and Senate of the state of Ohio, many of which will benefit labor if passed. We have sent communications to our various Representatives and Senators, advising them of our stand in regard to these bills. The various bills deal with old age pension, unemployment insurance, wages to be paid on public work, "yellow dog" contract and other important questions.

It is reported that Bill Conway had an automobile accident on the Ash Street bridge while driving to work recently. Rumors have it that Bill was smoking his favorite corn-cob and the dense fog issuing from said pipe obscured his vision causing him to sideswipe another machine.

HARRY B. VAN FLEET.

Motoring season has commenced. Why not adorn your car with a handsome L. B. E. W. Emblem—\$1.50?

## L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Another month has passed, and working conditions here have improved slightly by the addition of a couple of medium sized jobs. The future holds good prospects, however, and that is something to look forward to.

It is with deepest sorrow that we mourn the passing of Brother Frank C. Zaenger into

**L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

Editor:

We, of Local No. 18, feel that we are an integral part of southern California and for that reason are not satisfied to confine our activities to any one industry. In our desire to grow and gain employment for our members we direct our attention to all industries where men of our branch of the trade are employed—the power, the oil, and yea, even the motion picture industry. Which reminds me that even in these times of Hooverian prosperity our members are finding employment in some new and at times novel occupations. During the filming of Radio Pictures' Cimarron, the screen epic of early Oklahoma, several of our members were employed in the cast, the occasion being the building of the first telephone line into the boom town of Osage. Brother E. E. Martin, a member of Local 40, having been cast in the role of line foreman, found himself in charge of 10 non-union linemen. Being a real union man, as well as a good friend of Local Union No. 18, it didn't take Brother Martin long to discover that these boozos wouldn't screen well. Now E. E. Martin is a man with a conscience and he realized that it would be a terrible shame to let these individuals continue to spoil what would otherwise be an outstanding piece of motion picture art, so he immediately replaced them with some real screen material, members of Local No. 18. So, when

you see this picture you will know that the linemen in it are union men; and, by the way, if you have seen "Beau Ideal", several of our members are in it disguised as Riff tribesmen. As Amos and Andy would say: "Ain't dat somepin'!" So hats off to the next great lover of the screen, the guy with the jingling belt and the clanking spurs.

"SKORGY"

**L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.**

Editor:

As we slowly turned the pages of our February issue of the JOURNAL and sort of lightly skimmed over the high spots and pictures, we suddenly stopped in amazement. What have we here? Is it a number of photos of what a modern and efficient office of an up-to-date corporation should be? We look again and become intensely interested, for we read the explanations that take us from the time a kitchen served Local No. 3 as a business office up until the present time, where we now see the last word in equipment, management, and employees' comfort incorporated in their present headquarters.

The evolutions passed through by the New York local, we believe, are typical of a great many locals throughout the country. It brings us back to the time when Local No. 28 met in a neighborhood that was none too elevating and over the top of a saloon at that. Conditions that

existed in the vicinity of our old meeting place were not very conducive to the peace of mind and principles we stood for. After a number of changes we finally evolved to the point where we're in a home of our own and in a neighborhood much more suitable for our needs. Local No. 3 deserves our praise and heartiest congratulations for its successful realization of its ambitions and aims. It is now established, apparently, as a real, modern, and efficient business establishment. Local No. 28 congratulates you through its press secretary and that individual offers his compliments personally.

We also noted pictures of the splendid school and equipment maintained jointly by the local and the contractors. It is almost impossible to realize the tremendous advances and progress made in the comparatively few years of organization not only of Local No. 3 but a large number of the other progressive and wide awake locals. Philadelphia is also making great strides in advancing the education of its members, as evidenced by the photos of its electrical classes.

This educational program is just the thing we've needed years ago. It goes to make for progress unheard of and undreamed of by the pioneers of our great movement years ago. It's just such steps as this that elevate us to the plane to which we've always aspired. Let's continue in this direction and keep searching out our flaws

**FUN ON THE JOB**

Working on a wiring job is not all sweat and toil as this report of a Christmas party (late but good anyhow) from a wiring squad of L. U. No. 3 indicates.

"On December 24, 1930, at 3 o'clock, our Christmas party started. The first thing on the program was the quartet singing 'Silent Night, Holy Night.'

"As you will notice in the picture the musicians are seated in the front row. After the

soft drinks were passed around a few times the boys were asking if the orchestra was Paul Whiteman's or Vincent Lopez's. Two of the boys rendered solos while others put on some step dancing.

"Santa Claus arrived at 4 o'clock and

passed out some very beautiful gifts. Refreshments were served and after a very enjoyable time the boys wished each other a Merry Christmas and started on their homeward journey."

and weak points and continue to weed out where necessary and reinforce where weak.

Local No. 28 is not behind in the least in the educational work. As mentioned in previous issues, the school comprises an elementary class for helpers and apprentices, advanced electrical class for journeymen, cable splicing class (takes in telephone and all high and low tension work), a radio class, and last, but not least, a class that is taking into consideration the future, a class in acetylene and electrical welding and also includes brazing. The necessity for the last was proven on our last big job where considerable welding was done and also brazing lugs onto large size wire.

The educational committee has quite a program mapped out. The classes now in existence are by no means all that were intended to fill our needs. There are still a number of courses that are planned to start up as the need arises.

Now that a number of the individual locals have schools of their own, it strikes us that the International Office could profitably take a leaf from the books of these locals and organize a sort of training school for organizations and business managers to fill the needs of some of the smaller locals and possibly larger locals or wherever the need arises for them. Training could also be applied to any other officers who may be in need of such service.

We note that Brother Broach has now added another step towards improving conditions and working opportunities of the locals throughout the I. B. E. W. A part of the program calls for the classification of mechanics by grading them as A, B, C, etc., for the purpose of regaining our lost residential wiring and maintenance field. This would automatically result in a graded scale, giving us the opportunity to more readily compete with the unorganized field. The new step suggested by Broach is the eliminating of traveling time, at least where close competition makes it expedient. This suggestion may meet quite a bit of opposition but the fair-minded and thinking portion of our membership will see the wisdom of such a course.

We note that the time card system, whereby a complete record is kept of earnings and hours employed, is gradually being adopted throughout various portions of the country. This system has been in effect for a number of years in Local No. 28 and has been of great benefit in compiling our local statistics as to earnings, working hours, etc. The credit for this innovation, we believe, is due our former business manager and present assistant to the International President, Ed. Bieretz.

As for the widespread unemployment throughout the country we can say that Local No. 28 falls into the same sort of classification. At present we see no way out. We'll just have to take things as they come and grin and bear it. Mighty poor consolation, we'll admit.

One ray of hope shows up on the horizon that may be of benefit, and that is an intensive drive towards getting the work that rightfully belongs to us and has been lost to the outsiders. That lost work situation we believe is very nearly nationwide. We refer to work that has slipped away from us. We should seek ways and means to regain these working possibilities and ought to concentrate on means to regain it. There should be a way out. We can't afford to slip after all these years of progress. We believe the International Office should focus all its attention and efforts towards clearing up a situation that needs our concentrated efforts and resources. We should strive with all our might and main towards a solution of this enormous prob-

lem. Let us progress in the direction not only of education, new constitution, etc., but in the direction of retaining and regaining our bread and butter, our very existence. We wonder how this tendency towards work slipping from us exists in the larger, stronger organized centers. Let us cease sitting idly by and bemoaning the fact that another job was lost.

Our bowling teams are covering themselves with glory in their field. Number one team now stepped ahead to first place in the Building Trades League after decisively defeating the painters who boasted of dire results to the wire snappers. They are tied with the wiremen's Number Two team. It is no mere than just to mention our ace, Freeman, who did some remarkable howling. The boy is not only good but excellent and deserves the big hand. Don't think for one minute that the rest of the team doesn't deserve mention here, for without their splendid backing victory would not be ours.

As for the referendum submitted to us for our action in reference to the convention we can say the four-year idea went over big. So that now we abolish the convention that is now due and thereby save a large sum that we can put to excellent and urgent use. Henceforth we convene every four years. Another step forward.

At this time we report the sad news of the loss and bereavement of Brothers Harry Roeder and Bill Welsh, who lost their wives. We extend our sympathies personally and of the local as a whole. Brother E. Ensor suffered the sad misfortune of losing his best friend—his mother. Whatever we may say in sympathy we realize is very small indeed in comparison to the loss incurred. Accept our heartfelt condolence, Brother Ensor.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

#### L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

*Editor:*

As my letter last month received so much comment from International President Broach, I will try it again. As I have written a letter of explanation to Brother Broach, I will not say anything here regarding same. Maybe at some future date I will write more on the subject.

Local No. 106 voted, to a man, for both propositions in the referendum.

Brother Kruger is still confined to his home, but is improving slowly.

Work has not improved any since my last letter, but we are living in hopes. All the factories in this town are cutting wages and the contractors (some of them) are talking of cutting the building tradesmen's scale for the coming year. They claim it will stimulate work, but cutting of wages at such a time as this is the worst thing that could happen, because the more money people get the more they will spend. The more money is in circulation, the more it creates activity.

Give us the same money but a shorter workweek. Enough said!

We (the active members in the movement), the delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council, are planning for election (city) next fall. We have two staunch union men on the list already to run. One at present is an alderman. He is going to run for mayor, with a good chance of getting it, as he certainly has made a lot of friends in the past four years as alderman. He is a union printer and everybody knows it.

The other one is going to run for member of Assembly on the Democrat ticket. He is an ex-member of L. U. No. 991, Corning. Electrical inspector at the present time.

In the near future I will give out their

names as it is a little premature at this early date.

The writer is chairman of the Non-partisan League here. Our anniversary banquet was not the success that we had hoped for but all those who were there enjoyed themselves. William Fischer, business manager of Local No. 41, Buffalo, gave us a wonderful talk and some valuable information. Brother Schauble, business manager of Local No. 56, also gave us some good information. We wish to thank the boys from Locals No. 41, No. 56 and No. 174 for being on hand to celebrate our 31st birthday.

Brother John Crowe, one of the two remaining charter members, attended. He said he never has missed one yet. Here's hoping that he will be able to attend a great many more of them. The other charter member is Brother F. J. Kruger, who was unable to be with us as he has been confined to his home with illness for the past three months.

W. R. M.

#### L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

*Editor:*

Well, here we are, 30 days past in '31. Some prosperity so far. The main feature in popularity is the extended length in the bread line. I surely have a spot in my heart for the men who always try to lay away a little grub stake, and now may be out of work for a long period of time, as they are the boys who feel the depression the hardest. In fact, the public has extended him easy credit and sometimes too much of it, and this is the type who usually pays the bills.

The happy-go-lucky fellow sort does not have the responsibility to look after, or at least doesn't give it much consideration. You know some of the fellows who work one day and lay off two weeks and always have dough. I would like to get that correct recipe.

Local No. 145 has adopted the report card system; beginning February 1, dues will be reduced to \$4 and 2 per cent and no worry. We feel that this system will sort of relieve the boys who don't get much to do. Several of the boys are on the slate now. We are in hopes that the sun will shine on both sides of the fence. Then they can get out their fish pole and hunt a few anglers.

I just got back from Texas last week, from what they call the lower Rio Grande Valley, where the oranges and grapefruit are raised. You know you have heard people ask if money grew on trees. Well, I nearly saw it in that part of the country. Kind of made a hit with me.

And by the way, boys, I want to tell you I was over in Old Mexico, and had a good sample of the variety they have to extend to you, and it did me good to see the old back bar lined up as you saw it here before the war. Only instead of a brass rail, they had an iron pipe to set your foot on. I sent a few good cards from there to here but they censored them, so I hope the Editor will just think of me as I saw things in Mexico.

I can not think of much else this month, so will make it short, and have one for next month. I see about all the writers laid off the pen the same as I did last month.

G. O. WILSON.

#### L. U. NO. 152, DEER LODGE, MONT.

*Editor:*

The comments of International President Broach in the WORKER are each deserving of a great deal of thought and study from all members.

As we now have our new constitution, system council by-laws and local union by-laws, the suggestion of Brother Knott, of L. U. No. 9 and L. U. No. 1086 should be carried out,

as all local unions should be busy with their system council by-laws and local union by-laws and with the coming of spring should be very busy looking after their jurisdiction.

On January 9, Local Union No. 152 made a new start and Brother A. A. Woolman was appointed committeeman and on January 23 he called for help. Brothers Ward and Hull were appointed assistants to date (February 8). Six helpers, two apprentices, two linemen's applications and three traveling cards have been received. More power to Art, in addition to putting on a rodeo July 3, 4, and 5. The depression has hit us, but we have hopes times will be better soon.

February 9 a high line job will start, putting three men to work. In the month of March, subbing crews will be started. As for the shops there is not much in sight at present.

Hello, Local No. 1086. We are so busy keeping Woolman busy that we know later you are going to hear from us often. Just give us time to get going.

Brothers, boost for the Milwaukee road whenever you can.

W.M. HULL.

#### L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

After a long silence we will come forth with a few lines again. Most of the boys' tools that haven't been pawned are beginning to get dusty and rusty. Of course this is not the worst place for work. I believe some places suffered worse than we have here, but what was here has run out. Several new schools were built here last summer, also a new disposal plant, Coca Cola building and two small hotels and a few residence jobs, and in between times we had a picnic last fall or a fish fry. If some of the other locals ever put on a fish fry for the first time I think they can get some good pointers from the committee here, if they will write in for it.

Will mail under separate cover a cut of two of our members—the long and short of Chattanooga's wire twisters. On the left is L. D. Vaughn, six feet four inches; to the right is C. A. Frost, five feet, two and one-fourth inches, who is also financial secretary. Let's see who can beat this for size or weight.

E. E. CROSBY.

[Editor's Note: Sorry, but we cannot reproduce a newspaper cut in this magazine. Can't you send a photograph?]

#### L. U. NO. 188, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Editor:

One more letter from old Dad Strippy, of Local No. 188, as I am termed throughout the south. It gives me pleasure at this time to write especially when I have something to write about that will benefit other locals which are in the same state and shape our local here has been in for a long while. We have been fought and opposed at every turn by the power company, contractors and the unorganized men in general in our work of pointing the way to better the condition of all. Still the deaf ears of the contractors go on unheeding, but, thank God, the men have become aroused from their dormant state and see the light that their only hope is in the trade union movement.

With two years of adversity staring us in the face our little group of true blue union men never gave up hope. With just barely enough to retain our charter how we would discuss and devise plans to build up our local at the little meetings we held.

Finally, I believe as an act of Providence, our International Office sent our International Vice President, Brother A. Wilson, here. After learning our disposition, that

we did not want to give up, Brother Wilson then sent Brother C. E. Beck, our International Organizer, here, whom I had the great pleasure to co-operate with at every turn. The result is we have taken in four new members and have about 10 more applications with partial payment, with prospect of more in the near future. I have the Kress job here under way closed for our men, and just finished up a four-months' job at Georgetown, S. C., for our men, and a Navy Yard local well under way to be organized. Local 188 is climbing the hill and we are going to make the grade. Our best wishes go out to all locals making a similar effort.

In conclusion, we wish to thank the International Office for their profound interest in sending Brothers Wilson and Beck here, and it is our sincere wish that God will crown all of our efforts with success for the upbuilding of humanity.

W. H. STRIPPY.

#### L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

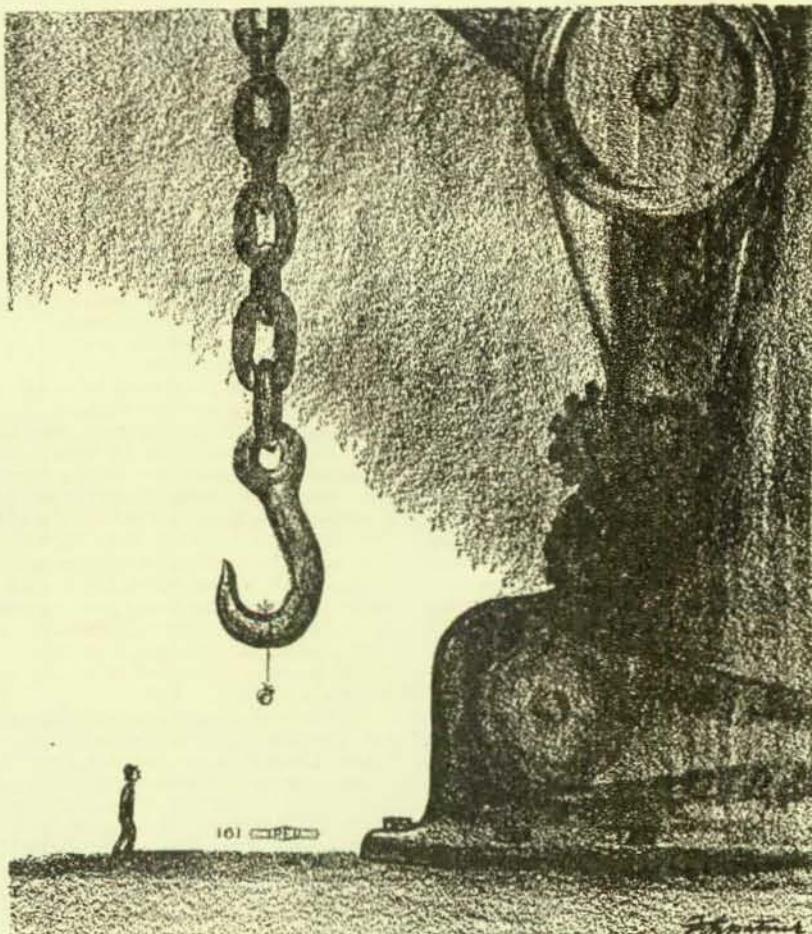
Editor:

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS? Did you ever see it? Do you read it each month? If not you are missing again. Some of the best lessons can be found therein, as well you may find an old friend's letter. Besides you can learn much about how things are going in other places. In fact, it is one of the best labor journals ever put out. Read it a few months and you will get so that you will look ahead for its arrival. If you can not get interested, there is something wrong with you—better call in a trouble shooter and get tested out and get

your ailments mended; because as you will learn that a lot of stuff has been getting by you, even such as what caused the depression and what is causing it to hang on. While perhaps you can not change the situation, you can get a good idea of what other locations think about it.

Ask the big boys who run our banks. They know, and they feel sure that sooner or later they will win out and all can go to work again but under reduced wages, unless some one of our big lawmakers gets mad and introduces a bill that will cut the interest rate on money to a point where the employers can borrow. The way it is and has been for some time, too high a rate on money costs too much, but just as soon as a reduction in wages becomes general the bankers will be willing to offer better conditions to loan the money and that will end the depression. I think if the lawmakers would have used some of the time they spent in trying to give away money and used it to force a law which would have cut the interest rate on money and made it easier to get, the situation would have changed. So I figure it is a reduction that is needed, either wages in general or in interest rate on money, which will it be?

You can guess without much trouble, not enough of the common class or rather the union men are elected to the law making business. How can we expect to get anything from the election of bankers and lawyers? We may learn some time to vote for a friend instead of electing those who do not want to have anything to do with labor except when election is nearing. If we could all see the light so as to work and vote for



Courtesy of St. Louis Post-Dispatch

**OUR GREAT MACHINE PRODUCES—AN APPLE**  
Fitzpatrick illuminates the bitter paradox of our economic system with one swift ironical stroke.

ourselves instead of using our efforts against ourselves!

Opinions do not count much unless support is given them. However, everybody may have their opinions; of course, we can not all be right, but at least some satisfaction may be had while the discussion is on.

At this place things have been moving in the past month. The Illinois State Conference held their meeting here, was well attended, interesting, taking up matters of legislation, as well as having a good report of the condition of the organization. The next city for our meeting will be Elgin. Better give us a call at that place next August. Locals which do not attend these meetings are losing in many ways. The committee on legislation attended a meeting on Bill No. 307 (prevailing wage bill). I am glad to report they were successful in getting the committee who had this bill in charge to recommend its passage. At our meeting we had in attendance about 70 delegates or committeemen, representing nearly all locals of the state. We may have to meet again before the bill will become a law. However, we believe if we are successful the money used to bring this bill to a law will mean big dividends to labor.

F. C. HUSE.

#### L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

Have read some of the good write-ups by different press agents, and some of President Broach's write-ups on consolidating of some of the small locals.

I have thought it over several times and I believe a new company should be formed on a business basis and not as a get-together club, as it now is.

We must take into consideration the large overhead expense of maintaining our locals, as for officers salaries and hall rents, which if taken as a whole will amount to a surprising sum. This same money could be used in a much better way, I believe, and my own plan is: Do away with all small locals and in their place have one large local in each state, say, like here in Montana have a large local in Great Falls and have said local handle all of Montana. The local could afford a business agent without forcing such high dues on the Brothers. And, too, the business agent would handle all of the state affairs.

Our working conditions would be alike the state over, and when men are needed on one job the agent, as the men are needed, could work the Brothers from another town who are out of work on the job, instead of hiring permit men.

The different hall rents and officers' salaries I am sure would keep up all expenses and we would still have ample money in bank to represent us whenever it was needed.

We do not need a local for every town, but instead we would have a local say of 1,500 Brothers and better times would be enjoyed by all. In the large cities the locals could be limited to say 3,000 Brothers or one local to each state depending on the population.

We, as a small local, never have the business to demand the expense of our local and it is a waste of time and money to hold our meetings.

Some will say the expense of officers and clerks and stationery in a large office will be more than our expenses of all small locals. If so, will the difference be as beneficial as one large local where its duty is to keep all working? I hardly think not.

We are now like so many small bands of sheep, scattered over a large area, all living but getting nowhere.

I would like the press agents, one and all,

to express their views, whether I'm right or wrong, and the reason.

President Broach is invited also to express his opinion. Let's have everyone's views on better business organization.

R. J. MORROW.

#### L. U. NO. 256, FITCHBURG, MASS.

Editor:

Having been insulted so many times during the past few days for not having an article in the WORKER every month, I have decided to try to think up something that will keep the boys quiet for a few days.

We have something new underway here in our fair city which may be of interest to some of the members throughout the country and which has created a great deal of interest in this section of the country. It is an industrial project of far-reaching significance in factory construction and operation which may be used throughout the nation. It is a factory building that will resemble a theatre with its marqueses like theatre canopies over freight loading platforms and without windows or skylights and an interior painted in orange, blue and white.

This plant, covering an area of 201,000 square feet and costing \$1,500,000, will be the new home of the Simonds Saw and Steel Company, the largest saw makers in the world. When completed it will employ between 1,200 and 1,500 men.

Without the usual window light and ventilation, the new plant will have in its place artificial lighting and ventilation with most of the noise eliminated by the use of sound absorbent material.

The Austin Construction Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, have been awarded the contract for the construction of this new plant and have been going ahead during the winter with the work and have completed the steel work and roofing and are now rushing the brick work.

There are many other features about this type of building which could be told about and we will try to gather some of them later on.

Local No. 256, like every other local, has had very tough going during this period of depression and have very few men working at the present time. We had five of our boys up in the state of Maine for the past few weeks but they arrived home this week and we have then on the bench waiting for something to break.

We have had several Brothers coming in here looking for work on this new job and we have had to turn them away as, to date, the job has not been awarded for the electrical work and we will be fortunate if we can get our own members in there, as we have plenty of them out of work.

We have had both Brother Charles Keaveney and Brother Walter Keneffick in to give us their assistance in trying to clean up some of the shops that are still holding out against us here in Fitchburg, and we want to say that they have both given us every bit of support within their power and we believe they have made some progress and expect before long to be able to report a few more shops on the right side of the fence.

Our members are paying an assessment of 10 cents per hour for every hour they work and we are going to give some of the boys who come in here to work for outside contractors a chance to do the same thing.

I am enclosing a cut of this new plant and hope we may see a picture of it in this issue of the JOURNAL.

THOMAS M. CLAREY,  
Business Manager.

Editor's note: We cannot use a mat cut in the JOURNAL.

#### L. U. NO. 262, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Editor:

Well, another month has just rolled by, and that means to get busy and get a little correspondence for ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL for the coming month. Some of the boys asked, "How do you find time to write?" Well, there isn't any work attached to it if you jot down a few lines a day, because when you get around with the boys the news flies fast.

I think the idea of our International Secretary to submit a referendum to amend the constitution and hold our convention in 1933, and the money that is set aside every year for convention work to be used in organization work and advance the interests of the Brotherhood as a whole, would be a good thing at this time when there are so many locals hit by the unemployment situation we are going through.

This unemployment situation doesn't seem to be getting any better for the man who handles the tools for a living. Did you ever stop to think what the outcome of all this is coming to? Well, I have, so here goes. Not so long ago there was a little slogan in all the papers—"Buy now, it will bring back prosperity." What in the name of God are people going to buy with, and the banks shut down on loans tighter than a clam because they might have a little extra work renewing the loans every three months, and to think there is more money in the banks of the United States today than ever before in history.

If the big shots of the country were to turn loose some of the money they have been hoarding up since 1917 and start building, times would be a lot different. But, no, the first thing he comes out with, "Oh, you are a card man. You fellows want too much money." But he forgets he made his money off us during the war when we were over there doing our little bit for a little over a dollar a day, and when a little matter is brought up such as the bonus for the soldiers, why the banks and some of our men whom we helped put in office are against it. They couldn't do enough for us at that time when things looked black and a lot of them had money tied up in business, but they found a way to help. Things have all changed since that time. Some of the men that are against the bonus might like to run again for some office when their terms expire, but the question will be asked of them, "How about the bonus bill? Were you in favor of it?"

There are thousands who could use a little extra money right now. If the big heads of our country were to stop making resolutions and get down to business and act upon some real laws we would get some place instead of being laughed at by other countries.

The people of our country get their ideas through the papers of how much money is to be appropriated to this cause and that, but they don't say when this appropriation is to be made. Now is the time to build up, not five or 10 years from now. Times would be good for every one concerned and life would be a lot different for those families who have been out of work for the last year. We would laugh at hard times then.

The work in the city has been about the same—no building to amount to much.

Our good Brother, Clarence Hook, business manager, is on the job trying to get the boys what little work there is to be had. We have the card system in our local. It works out very well. The first thing that is said if you meet a Brother is, "Are you working, and how are things going?" Also, "I wonder who is doing all the work, and where is it to be found?"

Thanks to the council of Somerville for getting the Public Service to finish the un-

derground work they started a year ago on the main street of the town, to help the unemployment situation and to employ all of the men of that town on the job. It has helped to bring down the list of unemployed in our local.

Our good Brother, Eddie Kraft, is in charge of the Somerville street job with a crew of 17 Brothers and one helper, Benjamin Falt. He is known as a run-around. You know what I mean—"Get me this or that." If Bennie is at one end of the town and some one Brother wants a certain thing and asks where it is, the answer is, "I believe it is at the other end of town," and, "I just came from there." So, if you want him for anything just look on the main street and you'll see him walking back and forth to the different jobs.

Our good Brother Eddie Kraft was at one time a pitcher and played some of the finest ball you would ever want to see, and he has tried to come back but that old arm of his is gone. But nevertheless he struck out many of the old timers in the leagues, which will never be forgotten.

Tommy (Moon) Mullins is shop steward on this job and, oh, boy, you can't start work before "Moon" looks the old card over to see if you are paid up. But Tommy wants to know how the word got out that he and a few of his friends were going to have a little poker game last Saturday night. Well, the game was going along nicely when some one said, "Stick 'em up." Well, this bird cleaned them out for about 1,200 berries. Who said anything about hard times with that much money around? Tommy said, "Why worry over spilt milk?"

I want to say at this time that all of the Brothers wish Godspeed of strength and health to our good Brother, George Summers, who is lying in the hospital very low from a serious operation performed on him two weeks ago. With his wife's tender care and with the aid of a day and night nurse, they can bring him back to the fold again if nothing else sets in. We are all anxious to know how he is getting along and how he is resting. No one is allowed to see him except his family.

I was asked the other day if I had ever heard from Brother Hardy Cope, who used to be in our local, and I said I had not. He is a traveller and went to some other local in the west and we have not had any answer saying what local he is with, so if Hardy should read of his name in the WORKERS' JOURNAL, the Brothers would like to hear from him and to learn how he is getting along. Well, I guess I will close until the next month of news is needed. You know a man is supposed to have one wife, but the ice-man has his pick.

JACK B. PATTERSON.

#### L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

The unemployment situation is bringing to light some facts that should be very enlightening to the general public and be food for thought in the ranks of labor and the rest of the common people; also some other matters that, though not so readily apparent, may be inferred from an observation and careful study and analysis of the trend of events.

Many times in the past has the assertion been made, that this country was ruled by the great corporate interests, the "money power"; ruled, ruthlessly, in the interests of those individuals who control the financial interests of the nation, and a large amount of more or less convincing evidence has been produced to prove the contention. Being convinced of the truth of this, I wish to present here some data that I believe will

tend to still further substantiate the claim.

One of the principal functions of any government is the safeguarding of the lives, safety and well-being of its citizens. This should be the case regardless of the source or nature of the menace; regardless of the social, political or economic status of the group threatened. What has been the history of the attitude of the government towards the victims of disastrous conditions in the past?

Since the 13 English colonies became the United States of America, there have arisen from time to time various contingencies of a calamitous nature, such as war, flood, fire, pestilence, drought, etc., the sufferers from which were given relief, sometimes almost immediate relief, by the federal government. The present unemployment situation is an analogous condition. What is being done? Is anything going to be done? If so, why all the delay?

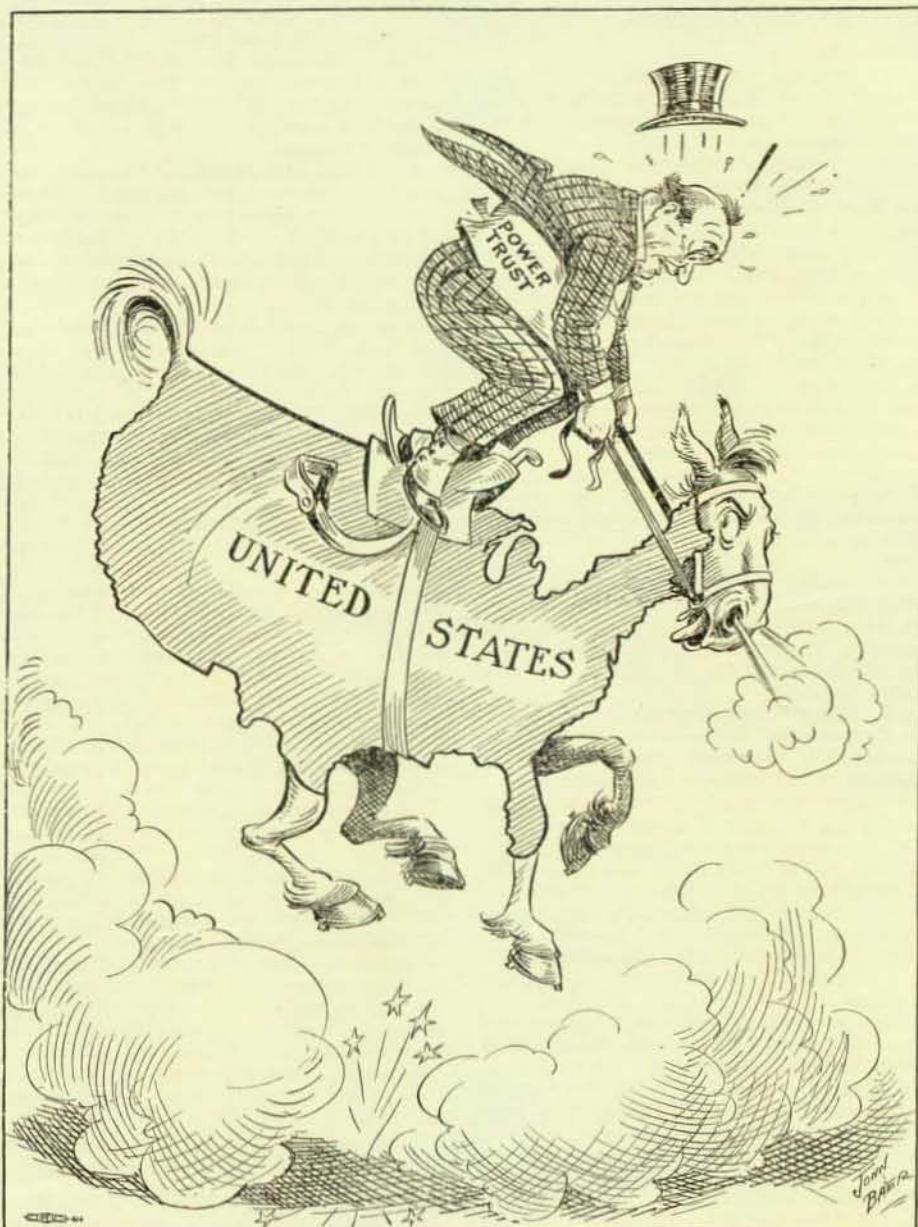
The Minneapolis Labor Review of February 6, quotes Professor John R. Commons, noted economist of the University of Wisconsin, in a speech delivered in Washington, before the conference on the Permanent Prevention of Unemployment, as saying: "I

know, from the inside of the National Manufacturers' Association and from the leaders of the banking fraternity of New York city, that they do not want to stop unemployment, but they want it to continue until labor will take a cut. They will do all in their power to force the current of events to this end, so that American industry can compete with cheap European labor. This is not hearsay, but if any reference is needed you can find it among the bankers in the person of Mr. Wiggin, of the Chase National Bank."

Has this attitude on the part of the manufacturers and bankers anything to do with the government's policy towards the unemployment situation? Is it not a logical inference that it has?

Certain rather extensive rural areas are suffering terribly from last year's drought. They are entitled to help. A "Red Cross Drive" has been started for their relief. A \$25,000,000 appropriation by the government was frowned upon by the administration and finally refused by President Hoover as president of the Red Cross Society. Why? "A dangerous precedent!" Governmental relief appropriations and other governmental financial aid should only be given to the big

#### BALKY



business interests? Bank protection and assistance, ship and aeroplane subsidies, railroad land grants and relief, water power grants and other assistance to power corporations. Nothing for labor. Nothing for the farmer. But how about the backing of the Red Cross farm relief drive by the big financial interests? Well, how about it?

The financial leaders have quite a tidy sum invested, through the banks, in farm mortgages and they want their interest. When the farmer has no crop he can't pay. Foreclose? But there is little or no market for farms at this time. Through the law of supply and demand, wholesale foreclosures would shrink and depreciate the market still more. The financiers would lose money. A drive for farm relief where the common people will contribute the great bulk of the funds may save the situation.

Quite a large portion of the members of both houses of Congress are not antagonistic to either unemployment or farm relief, by the federal government, and whatever efforts are being made along these lines are due to their efforts. The rest of the government is doing nothing or, in most instances, is showing itself antagonistic. Example: Secretary Mellon is very much against the expenditure of the national funds for soldiers' bonuses or other relief measures in aid of the workers, farmers or small business men. He was very much in favor of the revision and refunding of the income tax. The expenditure of the national funds in that way was all right; that benefited the big financiers.

The point is this: As I have said above, during the past, in every case of a condition of widespread suffering, public sentiment has demanded that government aid be given and the demand was heeded, and the aid given. At the present time, there is an enormous amount of public sentiment in favor of, and a corresponding demand for governmental relief of the farmers and the unemployed. Why is it not heeded? Is it because the selfish interests of the money power have now such a strangle hold on the nation, politically, economically and socially, that they are virtually the real government and that their dictates are the law of the land? Some years ago, it was prophesied that this country would eventually develop into a "benevolent feudalism" with an economic foundation. Along this line, we have nothing to look forward to, unless it is the benevolence; the economic feudalism is already here.

It seems to me that it is about time for the people of this country to wake up to the realization that, if they are to save themselves from an economic and political servitude that will be virtual slavery, they must act and act at once.

W. WAPLES.

#### L. U. NO. 305, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

The Shadow in January issue of the WORKER exposed the conditions existing in the city of opportunity between employer and employee. At the last meeting of Local No 306 one of our Brothers suggested that the press editor sign his name. You would be surprised how many of our contractors accuse their employees of being The Shadow. Even went so far as to say: "That sounds like you." But let The Shadow give you a clue. He—The Shadow—is out of employment.

Now, since exposing this condition, let's make facts a fact. The condition existing between the contractors—as they would have you believe they are—are just one great big happy family. But as The Shadow sees it it's just a case of one outsmarting the other.

Some 14 miles northeast of our city the

Ohio Edison Company has been kind enough to extend their line to the farmers in this district, one of which happens to be a very good friend of mine. Out from the city of opportunity comes "Big Boy"; looks the job over. "Well, I'll wire your house, ready for fixtures, for \$76." Along comes another. "Well, I'll make provisions for an electric stove for \$79. And, of course, the inspection fee, which will amount to about \$5, you will have to pay." You will note here that there is no mention of three-way switches, of which the lady wants two sets. All they ask is the number of rooms. Then from another city comes a contractor; tells her that regardless of who wires this house they will have to make provision for the stove. Now this boy figures: One set three wire, \$25 for the fixtures—note no lamps or glass ware; no permit—at the cost of \$135. Fair enough. So, of course, The Shadow is asked about it. Well, after a close figure of the material to install the job he finds the cost of meter switch complete, wire and switches alone, was \$46.89, with an estimate of 33 hours' labor. Now I ask you, how was this "big boy" with the \$76 bid ever going to pay the big wage of a \$1.10 per hour and make any money?

So you see this big, happy family needs a great big papa to guide them. And let me say that the information given by me was to let the out-of-town contractor with the bid of \$135 have the job. So my friend said if he would include the cost of inspection and lamps he would get the job, as he seemed to be fair and square in telling them what he would put in.

Now, Brothers, don't think that The Shadow uses the little hammer on the contractors all the time. I walked into a barber shop some six weeks ago and was greeted with: "Why, hello —. Say what do you think of this — robber over here?" He names one of our good contractors. "Why that light went out and I called him. He stuck a screw driver in there, went down in the basement, came up in 10 minutes, and said: '\$2, please.'" "Well," I said, "Jack, you had a man who knows his stuff. But as I take from your conversation you don't, or you are not willing to pay a man for what he knows. Had I come in here, gone up on the roof, torn it off, cut a hole in the plaster, then into your cellar, chopped a joist in half, spending eight or 10 hours on the job, charging you \$15, I'll bet you would have paid and said nothing. Now would you?" "Well, I don't guess I would if you'd spent that much time." So I said: "Jack, you're just like all of them; you will pay for what they do, but you won't pay for what they know. I don't think you got stung at that." "Well, maybe not." This ended the conversation. Don't you think that's sticking up for the contractors, Brothers?

I forgot to tell you Brother Jeff is a papa now. And Jeff says: "She'll be head of the Women's Auxiliary, L. U. No. 306, some day." Let's hope so, Jeff, old boy.

And then there's Brother Regan coming to the meeting 45 minutes late with the excuse: "Brother President, at 5 o'clock this evening friend wife was rocking the cradle. Knowing this was meeting night I thought I'd start early to fix it up. So I just said: 'Dearie, the hand that rocks that cradle rules the world.' And the answer was: 'Well, you can rule the world this evening; I'm going out.'" And we think she did.

Brother Johnson, our business agent, tells us he received a call the other day saying that a motorist ran into a telephone pole on Route 18. Wires and pole came down around his head; as he came slowly back to consciousness his rescuers saw him pick at the wires and heard him say:

"Thank God I lived clean; they've given me a harp." When Brother Johnson got there he saw it was none other than Frank Mantel again.

Before closing let us say hello to Brother James Zufall, who headed for "The Land of Sunshine". And when business picks up around our house we will let you know.

THE SHADOW.

#### L. U. NO. 352, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Well, this is in honor of Washington's Birthday, and I wonder if 100 years or so from now capitalists will honor Hoover, as I sure don't see how laboring men can.

I understand there is now a bill to be introduced in Congress to give labor broadcasting stations a clear channel on the air. So get busy, you secretaries.

We have been working relays, each gang works three weeks and has one off—the heavy gangs—but I hear some of the Brothers are dissatisfied, so I expect there will be some more "cedar picks" going on the bum soon.

There isn't much happening here, as everything is very quiet, but I've heard of some factories adding to their forces.

V. R. BUMFORD.

#### L. U. NO. 392, TROY, N. Y.

Editor:

Am back again on the license. Heard from some of the members of other locals in New York state and they seem in favor of licensing the journeymen. At this session of the New York State Legislature we have two bills pending. The sponsor of the two bills in the state Senate is Senator Hickey. We are urging our Senators from our own districts to vote for the passage of the bills, and urging all members of all locals to write the Senator in their district to work for and vote in behalf of both bills. The bills are listed as bills Numbers 687 and 688 respectively sponsored by Senator Hickey. This communication may be late in meeting the Brothers, so that they also may communicate with their Senator, but if the bill is reported on the floor of the Senate and is favorably acted upon and passed by the Senate it will be brought before the Assembly for the same action. Then we can request our Representatives in the Assembly to vote for the bills. The bills are for the licensing of the master electricians (electrical contractors). If those bills come through and become laws then we look forward to licensing the journeyman. Although if the master electricians are licensed that does not mean that we cease pulling for journeymen's license because both being licensed makes the electrical business more on a safe basis.

By getting the master electricians licensed it is a step forward, so that the journeyman can have an easier access to the legislative minds representing us in the legislature. So, Brothers, if those bills pass our Senate we urge you to write your Assemblymen in your districts to vote for passage of the bills. Our business will be protected because all work will have to be performed by licensed master electricians and when the journeyman is licensed then the work will have to be done by licensed journeymen working for licensed master electricians. Then the Brothers will see the benefits because they only can perform that work. That will eliminate the handyman and every other mechanic from the electrical field.

Have been talking license for nearly two years and if these bills become laws and the Brothers reap the benefits they will

realize that they have been dormant for a long time. So keep your eyes open and the members of all local unions in New York State which are affiliated with the New York State Electrical Workers Association, whose president is George M. Willcox, 459 Lisbon Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., and whose secretary-treasurer is Thomas A. Curry, 203 Thirteenth Street, Jersey City, N. J., will receive a communication urging them to work for those bills. We have never had a better chance for legislation, so work hard so that we can make the best of the best chance we have ever had.

The boys are keeping a stiff upper lip under the adverse conditions. It is hard for those whom it has hit the hardest but we hope for better days and hope we won't have to look back again on those days of not so pleasant memories.

The weather is starting to break for us and everybody will soon be saying I saw the first robin today. There will be ever so many first robins. Well, the more the merrier. They are the surest sign of spring and if we have a chance at all for better times it will come in the good old spring.

At this time we are getting ready to present our agreements to the contractors for the year. We expect that everything will be all right and look for no dissatisfactions.

There were many communications in the JOURNAL that were well worth reading. Local Union No. 1154, Santa Monica, Calif., had a very good article; also Local Union No. 617, San Mateo, Calif. Sorry Brother Paul Hamilton's letter had to be shortened as I was wishing for more and Local Union No. 696, Albany, N. Y.

Read all the communications and comments from President Broach. In fact, read the WORKER from cover to cover. A member of one of the other crafts said that our WORKER is the best magazine for a labor organ that he has seen and read. He said it was something for the other crafts to copy. So, Brothers who have it sent to their homes should read it.

Well, Brothers, am still looking for some comments from you in regard to the license.

Since the last letter to the WORKER we were grieved to learn of the death of the beloved wife of Brother Wilbur Burt. We all extend him our heartfelt sympathy.

JOHN J. SHEEHAN.

#### L. U. NO. 427, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

The proof of the pudding is in eating it, but from all reports there are a very great number of men, women and children who do not have the opportunity to see a pudding, much less have the chance of eating it.

We have been reading and hearing so much about unemployment lately that it has become a nightmare as it were.

In our city as well as in many others the steady wage earner is requested to give one day's pay each month for the next four months to help to relieve the situation among the unemployed. That is well and good, but what is to be done after the four months have rolled by? I presume the money sharks think that the needy can then bake in the sun and eat greens.

If we as a family would impress this thought—always ask for union made goods—upon our own we may be able to stave off some of this unnecessary unemployment in mills, factories, etc. This would stop the importation to some extent of shoes, hats, clothes and what not that are manufactured in foreign countries and shipped over here, where we, as suckers, buy them.

The Danville, Va., conditions are a dis-

grace to civilization. A state that will allow such conditions to prevail is surely a slave state.

The Senate and Congress of these United States, which is composed of all classes of men and women, should be farsighted enough to pass some law that will prohibit such conditions as exist in Danville, Va.

Now for the good of the I. B. E. W. in general. As an organization we stand for everything that is for the betterment of all mankind, and to see that each and every one gets his or her share of the world's goods, but to get them is a different story.

We are in a business and a very large business, and we must be able to sell our labor and knowledge to the men who have put up their capital to carry on so we may have employment. Always remember that the banker, builder and the contractor have some rights as to how, when and where they are to spend millions of dollars that are expended every year in the industry that we are engaged in. If our employer does not make a fair profit on his work we can not expect to get any advance in our wages, and if he can not get any work we are the first to feel it.

The January WORKER is chock full of very good suggestions and ideas. Brother Broach surely calls a spade a spade, and if the other labor bodies had a few men like Brother Broach at the helm it would not be long before the labor organizations would stand out like a guiding star, and win respect and admiration from those who have tried to misrepresent and slander different labor organizations.

Brother Mittendorf, of Local No. 212, has hit the nail on the head. He has stolen my thoughts for a letter to the WORKER later on this subject. There is one thought that I would like to add to his letter.

He is right when he tells us that we are not salesmen. I speak from experience, having held positions from the ground up in the electrical game for the past 30 years, I can truthfully say that there is not a job installed but what some little suggestion from the man on the job to the owner, builder and sometimes the architect will lead to additions. A receipt here and there, S. P. three-way or four-way switches, bells, telephone, door openers, etc., radio, oil burners, iron fireman outlets. I know it can be done as I have done it while a journeyman, and if any of you who read this are city electricians, or electrical inspectors, you are missing a golden opportunity if you do not suggest more and better work on every job you get on. I am sure that it will pay if it is tried. A good sport will try anything once, so go to it.

Now as to the jobbing electrician—the job that tries your patience—but there must be one; why not you? Be sure you have extra fuses, sockets, recepts., switches, lamps, etc., in your grab bag or box. No matter what kind of a repair job you go on you can sell or install one or more of the articles mentioned. The human race is the same the world over; it just takes a little reminder to let them know that you are on the job, a little question asked here and there may lead up to a good repair job, and your customer will be better pleased, as you have sold him something that he had wanted long ago, but it had slipped his mind, and there is where your salesmanship came in, made a better customer, by showing your interest in his behalf, and brought in a few extra dollars for the boss. Now as we all travel by auto we do not mind carting around a lot of useful material and supplies, and it is a good bet that the boss will profit by it and I know you will.

HERMAN R. ARMSTRONG.

#### L. U. NO. 430, RACINE, WIS.

Editor:

In order to abide by Article 14, section 13 of our constitution, the following officers were elected to hold office until our first meeting in June when a regular election will be held: President, Ed. Madson; vice president, D. Sandy; financial secretary, N. Schuit; treasurer, George Tostisen; recording secretary and business manager, W. L. Peterson; executive board, Ed. Sorndonk, Inor and Harry Sorenson.

Conditions are the same here as elsewhere, plenty of Brothers idle and have been for some time. Here are a few statistics showing some cause for same: Racine has a population of approximately 70,000 and has 27 licensed contractors. Of these 63 per cent are classed as fair. To date we have 25 members engaged in the building industry, 68 per cent of these are employed by 35.3 per cent of our fair contractors, and 50 per cent of these are working only part time. This leaves 64.7 per cent of fair contractors to employ the remaining 32 per cent of members. Fifty per cent of these contractors work alone most of the time, while 86.5 per cent of all city contractors work with tools all or part time. These figures are only for the city of Racine. The number of haywire contractors doing business in our territory is unknown at present. Besides, we have Brothers from our sister local in Milwaukee slipping into our territory and forgetting to abide by Article 26, section 5, of our constitution. (Note all these figures are approximate.) Will some good mathematician take these figures and let us know how far we are from being organized at all?

I know there are other locals in the same shape as L. U. No. 430. Let's see some of your figures.

DOC.

P.S.—Don't forget to read the January issue of the WORKER—surely is big in knowledge.

#### L. U. NO. 481, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor:

What is it all about? Is it a test to determine just how hungry a family must be before men get desperate? The richest nation in the world; among the greatest in natural resources; the greatest inventive field; the keenest of minds and business strategists; more money in savings accounts than ever before and yet hunger and want staring millions in the face and other millions starving. Will this be a great nation of peons with a few overlords or multimillionaires, or shall this country go forward and bring happiness into the homes where starvation is slowly creeping in and soup lines are getting longer?

What is money? Nothing but a medium of exchange. Then why should a few hoard it all and the rest be in want? Whenever a load gets topheavy it has always been found well to shift it somewhat to get a better balance or that it topples over for lack of balance. Maybe it will take taxation to adjust the load. Let's think it over together. I imagine that \$50,000 a year will keep the average family well fed, clothed and in cigarettes. Then why should they take a million a year? Maybe I am wrong again. Be that as it may, the load is unbalanced. I know it, you know it and they know it.

I have read some discussions in the papers regarding wage cuts. But they all have the same point of view, that the other fellow shall take the cut. If you ask them to cut off the \$950,000 surplus and grant the necessities of life to the many you will find you're all wrong or any other way around.

Now let's get wet. Kill the eighteenth amendment and you will release \$10,000,000,000 for buildings and equipment in a short

time. That would start the building trades, the steel industry, the equipment and supply houses, start the copper mines, put coal miners to work and raise the price of grain. Well, maybe that would help too much. So there you are. Why not scrap a few laws; start all over and remember, "Of the people, by the people and for the people," and the sun will shine on both sides of the street.

In the meantime, share your time with your buddy. He needs your help.

LOCAL NO. 481.

#### L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, CANADA

**Editor:**

Montreal, like other cities, has its bread lines of unemployed, waiting for this or that charitable organization to hand out a sandwich and a cup of coffee or a bowl of soup. At the same time it is a strange fact that the elevators on the harbor front in Montreal and other ports in Canada, together with the elevators on the prairies, are literally bursting with grain. Overproduction in the shoe industry in this province has caused many workers to lose their jobs. Overproduction in the paper industry, caused by unwise expansion, has contributed to unemployment figures. This can be said of many lines of industry, all caused by an inordinate greed and scramble for profits until the whole economic structure of the world has been upset by its own top-heaviness.

But who suffers most while adjustments are being made? Of course, it's the wage-earner, who, while he was working on what was considered to be high wages found the cost of living proportionately higher and was unable to set aside enough to keep him and his family through a lean period. Our boasted civilization certainly falls far short of Utopia when we find lines of unemployed waiting for a meal without the wherewithal to buy even the necessities of life, and a short distance away an elevator bursting with wheat, begging to be sent on its way to appease the hunger of those only a few blocks away.

Local No. 492, of Montreal, has much to be thankful for. Every member is working, and the entertainment committee has completed arrangements for a card party and dance to be held in Peate's Hall, 1433 Mansfield Street, on March 25. A good evening will be enjoyed by all and I would suggest, if a surplus is made on the evening, at least half of it be handed over to some organization to in some way help some of those less fortunate than ourselves.

This local up to the present has had no by-laws of its own and we intend drafting a set in the near future; therefore, any locals who have members working for any public utility and who have their own by-laws, are asked to be good enough to send us a copy to enable our committee to draw up a set. Send them to C. Hadgkiss, 492 Rielle Ave., Verdun, Montreal, and accept the thanks of Local No. 492, through

H. M. NEVISON.

#### L. U. NO. 497, WENATCHEE, WASH.

**Editor:**

If I were so inclined I could write quite a lengthy article and give you the low down on what I think of prohibition, farm relief, the soldiers' bonus and numerous other major questions, which are keeping the reporters busy trying to keep up with.

However, I am glad the reporters are on the job, because it makes my old heart pound with greater acceleration to know that there are a few who are working overtime other than the Senate and their investigating committees.

Speaking of "overtime," I hardly know how to write the word any more and when I

hear some one use it, I am inclined to wonder why they are using Greek in their conversation.

Wenatchee and vicinity are experiencing one of the quietest periods that has visited our locality in years.

No doubt we are in no way worse than numerous other places and maybe not as bad as some. No one here has, to my knowledge, starved to death. Yet I surely can show you a bunch of empty pocketbooks and they won't all belong to yours truly either.

At the present writing there is no work here. Construction is at a standstill—waiting for said Hoover prosperity, I guess.

Would like to say in closing that if there are any Brothers contemplating coming to Wenatchee, you will receive a hearty welcome, but let me add, bring along your groceries.

H. J. WELCH.

#### L. U. NO. 500, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

**Editor:**

Have received some pointed remarks of late for not having letters in our JOURNAL regularly. So thought I had better get this one in on time.

No great change has taken place around here as yet in regards to unemployment but as we are having some real spring weather at present the feeling among the boys is more hopeful.

There has been a good deal written about the present national administration. I am not going to attempt to take issue with anyone through the space in the JOURNAL on a subject so important, but the thought arises naturally that when a president is elected in our own organization by a large majority the minority would have the good sportsmanship to abide by that ruling until the following election, and it seems that such would be the case in national affairs as well. We have men from every district to represent us and take care of our interest, so surely what legislation is enacted can not be the fault of any one person. Hence the total unfairness of some of these attacks arouses a question in our mind if there might be some underlying reason separate from the desire to best serve our nation behind some of these heated attacks. At least they can rest assured that

our worthy president was not responsible for the drought.

Before closing, it is only fair that I should make mention of the pride and satisfaction among the members here in having one of their own buddies among the International Office force. We are proud of Brother Rudewick and expect great things from him and are sure that we will not be disappointed.

WM. CARLSON.

#### L. U. NO. 557, SAGINAW, MICH.

**Editor:**

Although L. U. No. 557 was chartered in November, 1929, we are only now making our debut in the WORKER, owing to the fact that my life's ambition has only recently been realized when President Conrad LaLonde appointed me to this honorable position and ordered me to make an attempt to join the ranks of the illustrious writers of the I. B. of E. W.

Therefore, I would like at this time to take the opportunity of introducing the officers of Local No. 557. The one on the extreme left is Brother Conrad La Londe, president; next, W. Wilder, vice president; "Curly" Atherton, recording secretary; Chas. Hendricks, financial secretary; Leelie La Londe, treasurer; and last but by no means least, Brother W. J. Behm, business agent. Surely a likely looking crowd. Our by-laws and working rules have, after many anxious months, finally been approved by headquarters, and should we encounter no more difficulty with the home town boys, some of us may yet live to see that grand and glorious day we often read about.

Owing partly to the business depression, our membership list is not all that we had hoped for, taking only numbers into consideration, but for quality it could not be better. Some of our cards date back to ante bellum days. Past experience has taught us that it is well to take it easy and if you want a permanent structure first build a good solid foundation.

A number of our Brothers have been resting up this winter getting ready for the long-predicted summer activities, still I believe a general feeling of optimism does prevail here and, contrary to the feeling that exists in some localities, we do not expect to be out as long as Mr. Hoover is in. Signs of



THIS CREW FROM L. U. NO. 481, INDIANAPOLIS, WENT TO BLOOMINGTON AND COMPLETED A REMARKABLE JOB AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY. G. N. SANBORN WAS THE CONTRACTOR.

activity have already been noticed in those plants owned or controlled by General Motors and if so we may all be eating T-bone steaks this fall.

Several union contractors came into our midst last year from other jurisdictions. We were very glad to welcome them; our relations were very friendly. I think they realize that Saginaw has a local and a business agent in the person of Brother W. J. Behm, who is always on the job and ready and willing to give all a fair, square deal in return for the same. Any Brother who seriously considers migrating into this jurisdiction would do well to first communicate with him.

Our one real man-sized job last year, namely, the \$2,500,000 home just being completed by Mother Bell, was not a source of very great revenue to members of this local, the electrical work being done by Central Electric Company, Battle Creek. The outlook for the coming season is that we will have plenty of time to become better acquainted with the northern trails, provided we can get someone to stake us to the gas. Only one new building on the list now, namely, the Grant Stores, and they specify that none but union labor shall be employed. But it is not large enough to brag about.

Oh, by the way, Brothers, have any of you ever been to Frankenmuth? What, you have not? Well, then you have surely missed half your life. Frankenmuth is a hamlet 16 miles southeast of Saginaw, where all good Germans are, have been or are just going. It's chief industry in the good old pre-Volstead day was the manufacture of real good 6 per cent, but more recently they have become

famous for the manufacture of old-fashioned chicken dinners—like mother used to make.

On Thursday evening, February 19, Local No. 557 invited their wives to shut off the gas, hang up the pots and pans and make a pilgrimage to this little section of Germany and there partake of one of these famous chicken dinners. And what a dinner! The memory of a wonderful meal and a happy evening will linger long in the minds of those present. I hope the ultimate result of this joyous event will be an addition to the growing list of Women's Auxiliaries to the I. B. of E. W. which I believe to be a wonderful help toward keeping the interest of the Brothers in their organization.

Incidentally, I would like to say that Local No. 557 voted unanimously in favor of holding the regular convention in 1931 for the following reasons:

We believe the present business depression has nearly run its course and that conditions will be much improved by convention time.

The saving derived from postponing this convention would be infinitesimal if distributed equally among the unemployed Brothers. Although it is only a step to change one convention date, if we can do without one we will soon find we can do without them all.

Local No. 557 has great faith in the capability of our International Officers, some of us having had the pleasure of meeting President Broach in years gone by and of seeing him work. Nevertheless the convention is a necessary institution in any organization. It is to the International Brotherhood as the meeting to the local, not only a

place where new laws are made and old ones amended, it is also a place where new friendships are made and old friendships renewed. Friendship and good fellowship are necessary traits in any organization, and conventions and meetings are the life of them.

JOHN C. DENNER.

#### L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

We have received a few letters from outside jurisdictions for employment. Sorry to say that our own members are also seeking work, so, Brothers, I would not look to Montreal as a haven for the unemployed, as we have no immediate prospects. This has been the worst year in this vicinity for the past 15 years. But remember, where there is rain there will be sunshine, and we are waiting patiently, with a smile, for the sunshine!

We had Vice President Ingles here for a few days along with Brother Broderick; they both did some valuable work and I might say it has always been a pleasure to this local to have Brother Ingles within our midst.

Well, boys, if any of our members are in your town, at any time, don't have any oysters kicking around because they sure will break that old barrel. Nuf said.

The time is getting on and the whiskey is getting down—guess where—so must close and will see you next time. LAR.

None of us have a patent on being right.—  
Senator Tydings.



MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CONSOLIDATED SUB-STATION AT MONTREAL, EAST, 100 PER CENT UNION JOB BY MEMBERS OF L. U. NO. 568, I. B. E. W.

**L. U. NO. 581, MORRISTOWN, N. J.**

Editor:

Fortunately we have enjoyed good times from May to the first of the year and then what a slam. The Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, from Dover to Hoboken and Bernardsville to Hoboken was electrified. This gave us the work from Summit to Morristown and Bernardsville. Work began on the railroad job in May and the last man left in January. Brother "Doc" Smith was superintendent of our division with Brothers "Lou" Thompson, Ira Hall, "Hammy" Hamilton as foremen. Brother Scripture was on hand to help the "super" along if needed. (Wait till "Scrip" reads this.)

Last month we had a good hot meeting. Plenty of debating on some sort of a plan to help the unemployed. The Senators in Washington arguing over the farm relief are giving the boys plenty of knowledge of debating. Here's to the farmers and the unemployed.

Our Brother, Edward Wilson, "Shorty", is still on the sick list. Ed has been ill for two years, being unable to do any work. I learned my trade with him. Whenever we went on a job together the boys would get a good laugh, "Shorty" being five feet tall and me over six feet. Well, Ed, old man, let's hope we'll be carrying a ladder again soon, even if it looks as if one end was on the ground and the other half way up the side of a house.

We have had some trouble at the State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains recently but thanks to our worthy business manager, Brother Pierson, and the co-operation he received from the building trades council, the labor situation has been straightened out.

There are a few things that some of our Brothers are wondering about: Whether Brother "Lou" Thompson will ever stop arguing. Or Brother Hall will ever get a hat that doesn't just sit on the very top of his head. Or Brother "Lank" Tiger, in his favorite expression, "You're getting the cart before the horse," will ever get "the horse before the cart." Or Brother Corbitt could live without the advice of Dr. McCann.

In closing Local No. 581 send their greetings again to each and every local and hope that prosperity will be soon with us again.

FRED SIGLER, JR.

**L. U. NO. 586, OTTAWA, ONT.**

Editor:

Brothers, I guess we all feel the effects of the business depression, especially in the trades line and I guess it is up to all of us to try to adjust ourselves accordingly and now is the time for organization.

We of L. U. 586 are coming along and hope by the end of 1931 to have Ottawa 100 per cent strong. The local contractors are beginning to see that organized labor is an asset instead of a spoke to try to get around and things are shaping out to this effect.

We had with us at our last meeting Mr. A. Bell, president of Building Trades, and Mr. W. McDowell, of the Allied Trades. These two men devoted their evening to the cause of organized labor and gave all the members in attendance a knowledge of what these bodies stood for and what they could do if given the wholehearted support of all the trades. They explained the workings of these two bodies a few years ago and compared them with the present times. I am sure that all the members appreciate and thank these two Brothers for their efforts.

In closing, I hope that the New Year is turning prosperous to one and all and that L. U. No. 586 gets its share.

LOU. DRISCOLL.

**L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.**

Editor:

As a delegate to the Building Trades Council I often hear reports from other places of the large building program for the East Bay, that last one stating that \$30,000,000 was to be spent in this district the coming year. In fact, no such sum as that has been spent in any of the last 10 years.

Listed under that program is the Ford Plant at Richmond, which is partly completed; the Shell Plant at Pittsburg, which is a notorious non-union job under boycott by the State Building Trades; water front improvements, of which a large part is dredging and bulkhead work, which does not come under the building trades, and other buildings of which the foundations are just started and will not be ready for some time to come.

That, Brothers, is the situation at the present time and with the unemployment very acute at this time, it would be very unwise for anyone to come to the bay area unless they are in a position to take care of themselves and dependents for some time, at least, or until such time as prospects brighten up. The local at this time is not accepting any traveling cards, as the local is unable to take care of our own members at this time.

Convening on the 16th of March, the State Building Trades will hold its annual convention in Oakland and the day previous the California State Conference of Inside Electrical Workers will hold its second annual conference, at which Local No. 595 will act as host.

Among the members of the local this winter there has been a lot of sickness but at present that line of misfortune is slowly terminating. Our president, G. F. Moore, is one who has had a long siege and we are glad to see him up and around the hall

once more, although he is not fully recovered as yet.

In my next letter I will try to give you the high lights of the conference and the Building Trades Convention.

E. B. ESHLEMAN.

**L. U. NO. 658, SANTA FE, N. MEX.**

Editor:

Will try to twist off a few lines to tell the world we have a local in the oldest town in the United States. After so long a time Brother Ingram, of Ft. Worth, Texas, came over and got the boys organized. We have 17 members and a fair agreement signed by all the local contractors. This will, we hope, help all concerned in the near future.

This being my first letter to the WORKER will cut in short and try again in the near future.

E. L. TARVER.

**L. U. NO. 661, HUTCHINSON, KANS.**

Editor:

Two very unusual events have happened this month. First is that we are sending in a contribution to the WORKER. Second is that Local No. 661 had a big good-will and get together party and feed at the Labor Hall, Wednesday night, January 21. Among those present were members of L. U. No. 661, linemen from local power company, local men engaged and interested in electrical work, visitors from Salina and Wichita locals and, last but not of least importance, the honor guest of the evening, Brother Rudewick, that quiet but efficient organizer from the International Office who is in a great measure responsible for this attempt at "cub" reporting. A total of 70 men were entertained with selections by string quartet from power company, and some sketches and songs by members of the Wallace Bruce Players. A few snappy speeches, started by Brother M. K. Hoskins, L. U. No. 661's president, and brought to a close by Brother Rudewick, brought to our attention the many advantages to be gained through organized efforts.



RENO COUNTY COURT HOUSE, HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Brother C. E. Kerns then took the chair and called for open discussion on various problems. Among those discussed was the proposed law before the Kansas legislature seeking to license both contractors and workmen, and provide a committee of three men, to be one contractor, one wireman and a practical man in the electrical field. We expect to present the names of two union electricians from the eight Kansas locals, one of which we hope to see appointed on this committee. We then adjourned and the soup was on. There were plenty of sandwiches, coffee and drinks for everyone. Brother Porath out of L. U. No. 6, San Francisco, was chief jerker and acted just like an old timer at that. Well, I think a lot of good feeling and better co-operation has resulted from this meeting and a few days' work by the organizer.

The photos are Reno County's new \$500,000 court house, located in Hutchinson, right here at home. This beautiful building was designed by W. E. Hulse, Hutchinson architect, and built by Blaser and Volmer Construction Company, Wichita.

The electrical work was handled by the Pattinson Electric Company, of Hutchinson, and here are the boys who did the work, all members of L. U. No. 661. They are, top row, left to right, R. A. Hall, foreman, C. F. Kerns, and Jess Oswalt. Bottom row, left to right, E. A. Updegrove, L. W. Hall, W. A. Daugherty, and J. Hanson. Now we don't look all dolled up very often, but this picture was taken on Sunday which seemed to be the only day we could all get together.

The electrical fixtures on this job all bear the label, either of L. U. No. 212 or L. U. No. 1. Believe me this surely gives you that "Tin you love to touch" feeling, because we had no trouble with any fixture, which is more than I can say about some of these fixtures that look like they had been wired by hicks who think that polarized has something to do with the north pole.

By the way, C. E. Kerns, whom you see in the center of the top row with the WORKER stuck in his belt, notice how "puffed up" he looks? Well, you can't blame him as he is a "proud papa" now to a big baby girl. First one, too. Kerns is first vice

president of the Kansas State Federation of Labor and is well known for his work in the past few years in behalf of organized labor and against convict labor which is quite a problem here.

Well, you will hear more next month featuring our new theatre, which is being done by Brother Porath.

R. A. HALL.

#### L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

The outstanding news of this month is the address given this local January 23 by Dr. William Haber, associate professor of industrial relations at Michigan State College.

Continuing some of the thoughts given in the November issue of the JOURNAL, he dealt with some of the basic reasons for unemployment and some of the solutions arrived at after a careful analysis of facts and figures furnished certain boards and periodicals.

Of the probable 5,000,000 workers out of jobs at this time 1,500,000 would be out anyway, and the contributing causes for the rest may be divided roughly into three classes.

First let it be understood that not all unemployment can be removed.

Nearly all industry is of a seasonal nature, and as such has as many peculiar problems as there are industries considered.

Under the old ideas seasonal employment cost the worker more than 100 days each year, for figures for the entire country averaged 200 days per year. This has, in some industries, fortunately, been greatly changed.

In building, modern methods and care have increased the time possible to build to almost an all-year-round job. In certain industries, the chemist has brought out new facts that permit new processes to lengthen the time, as was developed in one of the world's largest packers of dates, where at the peak season about 60 per cent more employees were needed for four months than left out for the other eight, until experiment found the proper way to store those dates on their arrival as always, but to distribute their packing, boxing and shipping over the entire year and with a slightly increased force as a year-round job.

Due to the mechanization of certain industries, men lose as much as nine months of a year, and here is a more serious problem to get at.

In one large clothing industry cutting alone, by an improved method, released 80 per cent of the force necessary to that department, and brought the problem of what to do with those men. This firm solved it by giving what amounted to a cash settlement to those interested—distinctly not a dole nor a pension—more an expression of doing something real to help the situation with which all were confronted.

These and other examples were cited to prove that each industry must solve its own problems of reducing the amount of labor turnover and seasonal unemployment.

The proposal that governments—national, state, county and city—build a reserve of both work to be done and the money to do it in good years, and then do it in the lean years, has the drawback of any administration wishing to make the best impression, getting the best results it can while it is in office. That alone is the big drawback to this plan.

Lowering prices tend to slow down production, while rising prices cause a corresponding increase both in production and consumption, because merchants will stock



THE CREW WHO WIRED THE HANDSOME PUBLIC BUILDING. NOTE THE LOYALTY TO ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL BY MAN IN CENTRE.

more, more will be made and consumed and an optimistic tone is more general.

An unemployment insurance will do much to stabilize employment. A workable and working plan is to have both worker and employer contribute to a fund from which the worker draws practically 40 to 60 per cent of his normal wages for from 10 to 13 weeks per year, if out of work through no fault of his. Some 170,000 American workers are now covered by plans of this kind and in those industries there is little unemployment, because there is stabilization of industry.

If industry can not be entirely stabilized, why not make these methods help to stabilize earnings?

The foregoing is but a very brief summary of the address which lasted nearly an hour, and which I have "permission of the copyright owner" to broadcast in this manner.

Brothers, one job here has been a meal ticket to about 20 this winter and, believe me, we are thankful.

Now that spring is just around the corner, we offer thanks that we are as well off as we are.

Brothers, in spite of the advertising being done in out-state papers, get no false impressions about the situation in these plants—business is as it was—automobile production is no better.

In this issue will be a picture of some of the present class of work we are doing and an illustration of what it is replacing.

We have taken the referendum vote matter up and will make it a special order of business for next meeting, feeling that such a move is in direct accord with the times generally.

We hope soon to have the dope about the newest office building in the city, which is an addition to our community, being 23 stories high and topped by the largest revolving neon-lighted ball in the world.

The electrical installation was done throughout by men from Local No. 665. Now that we have seen our first robin, we all feel better. Thank you!

H. J. PAGE.

#### L. U. NO. 731, INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN.

**Editor:**

We have not much to report from this local at present. For the past year business has been unusually dull in these northern towns, and we have had to grapple with the unemployment problem, as have many other unions. Some of our members are without employment and others are working short time. However, we are doing our best to keep cheerful under the circumstances, and are thankful that the problem is not so acute with us as it seems to be in some other places. Such circumstances afford us an opportunity to test our power to make each dollar received in wages stretch to its utmost reach in purchasing power.

Under these straitened circumstances we appreciate the consideration shown by the weatherman in taking the sting out of our winter climate for this season. The continuous mild weather has been responsible for a considerable reduction in our fuel bills.

President Broach's appropriate remarks regarding inventions suggests the thought that a much-needed invention is some workable economic system, international in its scope, that would insure the continuous

production and equitable distribution of all necessary commodities, so as to put an end to our frequently recurring times of industrial depression. However desirable such a scheme may be, it is too much to expect its general acceptance while selfishness prevails among members of the human race to the extent that it has since the day of man's first disobedience. It is true, as has

on the road where there is some new construction work being done and the others are working on the passenger cars that they are equipping with refrigerating plants at the Mt. Clare shops.

Just think of it; you will be able to ride from Washington, D. C., to New York this summer, no matter what the temperature is on the outside, with the temperature in the cars around 70 with the windows shut, and no dust, dirt or smoke. They have constructed a building just to hold one car and when the car is equipped with refrigeration they run it into this building for a test. The building is heated to 110 degrees where inside the car the temperature is between 70 and 75 degrees. And I guess with all this comfort in traveling the people will still use the busses.

There is one thing that all of the shop crafts working in the Mt. Clare shops had to contend with during this depression and that is the Communists. Every month when there would be a shutdown of four or five days at the end of the month the Communists would have their men outside of the entrances of the shops, just a day or two before the shutdown, distributing a circular called the "B. & O. Worker." Well, most of the members of the local would throw them away but I would read them and enjoy them as much as the comic supplements of the Sunday newspapers. They were radical from beginning to end. They roared the American Federation of Labor, the general committee and shop committees; they advocate a six-hour day, five days a week, a 30-hour week with a 48-hour pay and no layoffs. I suppose they mean by "against layoffs" that it makes no difference how much business your employer is doing he is supposed to keep all hands working. About the only workmen who would believe such propaganda are the ones who don't belong to the locals that they should be members of, or the members who never attend the meetings of their locals and never know what the officers or the committees are doing.

The one thing that I never could understand is the members who never attend a meeting and yet pay their dues every month. If they went into a store to buy something they would be sure to get what they paid for and yet they will pay their dues and don't know if they are getting full value for their money. I did think that when Brother Doyle was made general chairman of the System Council No. 4 that our attendance would increase a little, as he gives us some valuable information every meeting, but the attendance seems to be just about the same. We lost very few members during the depression and what we did lose were from the Mt. Clare shops, but since Brother McCaffrey has taken back his old job as committeeman again, he is getting them back into line.

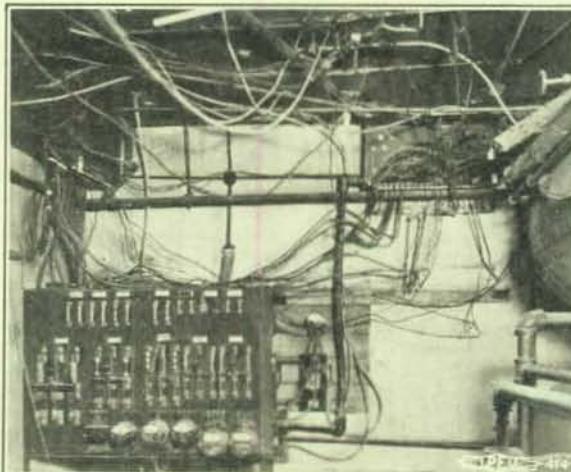
W. S. PEREGOY.

#### L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

**Editor:**

Local No. 912, railroad local of Cleveland, Ohio, steps forth in print once more. Our charter is now open for 30 days and we are in the midst of a real organizing campaign. Every no-bill employed on the organized railroads of Cleveland and vicinity

BEFORE



AND AFTER



One shows the condition of the meter panels and distribution board of a large office building here before the installation of the modern fully-enclosed panels installed by the Barker-Fowler Electric Company, of Lansing, using Local Union No. 665's mechanics. The label can be seen plainly.

been said by a great statesman: "Human selfishness, unchecked, will destroy any scheme, however perfect, which human governments may devise."

PRESS SECRETARY.

#### L. U. NO. 865, BALTIMORE, MD.

**Editor:**

Well, I hope the worst of the depression is over, but with it all Local No. 865 has stood it better than I expected. The members working in the Mt. Clare shops lost 80 days in 1930. The Communists claim we lost 86 days, but they must have counted some holidays, as I counted only 80 days. The only members who were furloughed were the apprentices who had finished their apprenticeship but they are all working now. Some are working at different points

will be given an opportunity to sign an application or convince us that it does not pay to belong to organized labor. Try to do it. All members are co-operating and under the guidance of International Organizer J. J. Duffy (Minneapolis take notice) our campaign promises to be a real success.

Our new by-laws have returned with few changes or signs of rough handling and we owe a vote of thanks to our by-laws committee. The new by-laws are satisfactory in every respect.

The convention of railroad general chairmen will be held in Cleveland in March and they will attend a meeting of this local. Watch the bulletins, Brothers, and get up to this meeting and show these visiting Brothers how we conduct a peppy meeting. You will also learn about conditions on the other organized railroads of the United States and Canada.

The executive board and their wives have held several very interesting meetings lately. What this local needs is a women's auxiliary.

BILL BLAKE.

#### L. U. NO. 995, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Editor:

After some few years of silence on our part in the official organ of the I. B. E. W., we are trying to establish ourselves again, so as to let some of the traveling brothers know what is going on in this section of Bayou Pom Pom.

Yes, we have come back to life, and it looks as though prosperity is only around the corner, however, conditions are what we make them and we will give you a good guarantee that we are going to do our part. This local was hit by hard times as hard, or harder than most places. It is obvious that times and working conditions are not going to get better by talking about them. Neither is our organization, there will have to be something done and that something is more work and interest on the part of us all. More organizations as well as places of business have gone to the wall for lack of interest on the part of the participants than any one thing that I know of.

This being a capital city is sufficient evidence of very little building activity, some of the boys having been working part time and the rest no time. Nevertheless, the future shows better prospects for B. R. and our organization. Piling is being driven for our new statehouse, which is to tower 33 floors above the street. I believe when completed it will be the tallest and most modern

capitol in the United States. Yep, she's going to be a pip. "Huey" did it, and it is going to be run 100 per cent union. We lost the jurisdiction of this one particular job, L. U. No. 130 being the victors in their appeal for consideration.

Plans have been approved for an annex to one of our largest hotels, an addition to the state university (to be exact, buildings for a medical school and creamery), and there is some talk of a new refinery. This being a mixed local, we have some members who are employed by the Standard Oil Company, which is a maintenance job.

We have plans under way for a vocational school for the training of our apprentices, as well as broadening some of our own minds of the mechanical facts of the electrical field. From all indications we are going to have a large attendance, the move being unanimously approved by all of our members as well as the contractors and general public.

In reading over the correspondence, nine out of 100 articles advise that it would not be wise to visit them in search of employment. There is one thing I want to say in regard to traveling Brothers and otherwise: We extend to you a standing invitation to visit us if you see fit. It is a well-known fact that every one can not be employed who wants to, not steadily, but there is one thing that we can always give you a good guarantee of, and that is something to eat, providing you are a good fisherman and can eat fish.

POLLARD.

#### L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, CANADA

Editor:

Just in case anybody should read only the first part of this letter, I want to say that this local passed a unanimous vote in favor of the referendum which has recently been submitted re postponing the Toronto convention until 1933. I predict there will be few locals which will vote against it. It is the sensible thing to do.

Brother Secretary, you are earnestly requested to see that Brother W. G. Norris, 283 Roseberry St., St. James, Manitoba, gets his JOURNAL in the future. He claims he has not received one of his own for over six months and he has to hunt all over the works to beg, borrow or steal one after some other Brother has read his, and he seems mostly to center his energies on me, and you will confer a great favor on me if you will see that this is done.

We have been having a wonderful winter up here. Very little snow, and it has been

so mild that colds and flu have hit a large percentage of our members. Some of the boys have been talking of moving to Churchill, up amongst the Eskimos, where they would feel more at home. H. Jackson, Fred Adams, N. Thibault and our worthy business agent, J. L. M'Bride, have been laid up for some weeks, but are all on the way to recovery.

Brother Jack Woodman got sent to bed again last week, and we hope he won't be so long down this time as he was the last time.

Brother L. Layton has been off all winter suffering from nervous disorder and is still unable to work. I didn't think a lineman had any nerves, but there is always an exception that proves the rule.

City Hydro laid off 11 linemen last week. It is rumored that they (the city of Winnipeg) were getting a little short of cut wood and that this layoff was to increase the army who are already cutting a cord of wood a day for free meals. It is to be hoped this is only temporary. The Winnipeg Electric cut the gangs to half-time, but it only lasted about two weeks when they changed their mind and the two gangs are back again to full time.

The telephones are still doing a lot of very necessary repairs and the outside men are still working full time and with the full staff. We are all looking forward to spring; the snow is fast disappearing and we hope that 1931 will look a little more kindly on the unemployed than 1930 did.

IRVINE.

#### L. U. NO. 1047, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Congratulations to Brothers Blake and Latham, of Local Unions Nos. 912 and 794 of Cleveland and Chicago, respectively, on your letters carried in the January issue of the JOURNAL. Same appeal to me as indicating the spirit and confidence which the electrical workers at your respective points hold, as to the future of our organization on railroads. Both letters indicate a determination on the part of their respective locals to keep in step with progress, one, by organizing, and the other, by consolidations. The latter seems to be in line with the ideas of big business—merge or consolidate.

These letters serve to prove that the electrical workers on railroads are not asleep, and that when all the organizing is done the locals will not be contented and grow stale, but will seek expansion by consolidations, or merging smaller locals with the larger ones.

## SCHOOL DAZE

*By Al Guy*



Here is a fellow one seldom **SEES**,  
A Pirate bold, who sails the **SEAS**,  
Searching for treasure  
that he might **SEIZE**.

The undersigned agrees with the idea of postponement of the International Convention for two years, and feels certain that this local would endorse any concerted effort for action in that respect.

The paragraph in Brother Latham's letter dealing with local committees, paid representatives to be employed by local required to acknowledge additional territory and expense of same to be stood jointly by system council and the local, along with the statement that the day had passed when you can get competent local committees to represent you "believe it or not", is very interesting to me.

It seems to me that the one big drawback to our organization on railroads is the lack of competent local committees, not necessarily due to lack of compensation, but due to lack of proper training on what to do, how to do it, and when to do it. From my own experience as a local committeeman I find that there are several points to be mastered before a committeeman can properly represent his craft, and at the same time do it with credit to his organization. Some of these points are: diplomacy, courtesy, self-control at all times, complete knowledge of by-laws and jurisdiction of his craft, of rules and working conditions as provided by agreement. A full understanding of all rules and regulations pertaining to work on which members are employed, as well as to know the value of facts and how to get them. Usually a local committee is on the defensive, and must know how to build a defensive case and how to present it. The knowledge of what procedure to follow in all cases is important.

Should the undersigned ever become satisfied that he has entirely mastered all the above points he will write a book on "How to Do It". At any rate since there is no question in the minds of intelligent people as to the economic necessity for trade unions, I shall, if this is permitted to get by the editor, devote my time to attempting to start or promote better local committees through an educational campaign to go along with the organizing campaigns.

W. B. JONES.

#### L. U. NO. 1095, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

It is but a few years ago that the average working week was 54 hours and in some instances 60. Through the efforts of organized labor the hours were gradually reduced to 48 per week in practically all industries.

These reductions in hours were not brought about without a struggle by the workers, in some instances long strikes being called to bring the managements to a consideration of the workers' point of view that they needed more time for recreation and their families, etc.

One of the beliefs of organized labor when the reduction of hours was brought about was that it would supply work for its unemployed members. This it brought about with a wage increase which inevitably follows a reduction in hours. But did this solve the workers' problem of unemployment? Will the 40-hour week solve it? In the writer's humble opinion it is but a palliative and other means must be coupled with a reduction of hours to in any way put our membership or any other workers in stabilized employment, and real wages paid equivalent to what they received previous to the reduction or better. I do not for a moment wish to convey the idea that I am opposed to the 40-hour week or even less, but we have got to keep sight of the fact that this is a machine age and that machines can be evolved to displace

men by the thousands while not needing one-tenth of those displaced to fabricate those machines. Until the time arrives (for which we should strive) that we have a larger say in the management of industry and reap a fairer share of its gains with which we can purchase the commodities produced by modern machinery we will have with us the unemployed.

It was during the period when hours were being reduced from 60 to 48 that the large corporations began putting their efficiency and scientific experts to work to evolve means to offset the reduction of hours and the larger number of workers that would of necessity have to be employed. From this came mass production with its dehumanizing influences, making of a human being nothing but an automation, putting on nut number so and so without even being allowed to tighten it, day after day.

All this leads to the fact that something besides a reduction of hours must be accomplished. If workers are to be more steadily employed wages have to be considerably increased so that the purchasing power of the worker is utilized to find work for his fellow worker.

I am writing this letter to the JOURNAL with the hope of starting a controversy. I would like to see in the columns of the JOURNAL the opinions of other electrical workers on this question. Perhaps in this way we may find some idea of a solution for unemployment.

Recently we had with us Brother McIntosh, of Winnipeg, who is doing good work, organizing on the C. P. R.; also Brother McEwan, who has been with us in Toronto twice in the last two weeks straightening out a few difficulties for us on the C. N. R. What with Brother McGlogan and Brother McBride it sounds like a Scottish society, or is it Irish? The only other name that I seem to be well acquainted with is Brother Bugnizet and I am not sure if this is Scotch or Irish. But we will wish them all the best of luck and success in their work, realizing there is nothing in a name.

J. CRETNEY.

#### Women's Auxiliary

##### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 46 AND 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Station WATT (What), Seattle, Wash., on the air.

I had fully expected you to be served with a more competent scribe, scribbler or scribbler (I don't know what you would call me) but I fear your humble servant will go on for another year as election of officers was the order of the day January 12. The election passed by with no tears and the following officers were elected to steer us through another year:

Mrs. Harry Hilpert, president; Mrs. Elmer Hubbard, vice president; Mrs. R. C. Simpson, secretary; Mrs. Goodson, treasurer.

Our children's Christmas party was a g-r-a-n-d affair. The members of L. U.'s Nos. 46 and 77 and their families were invited. Dancing, recitation and song were rendered mostly by local talent. Our girls and boys sang Christmas carols. Gloria Nygard (who by the way is a very popular radio entertainer) sang and gave a splendid reading; Miss Audrey Goodson, a little lady of great possibilities, danced and did acrobatic stunts. Masters Lindell and Ham-

burg gave recitations. Master Leaf played on his violin. A little lady whose name is Shirley sang and gave a recitation. We also wish to thank the Mozart School of dramatic art through the medium of the JOURNAL for their part in the entertainment.

Mrs. Nygard, Mrs. Olson and Mrs. Goodson had charge of entertainment. Mrs. Hilpert was chairman of refreshments. Ice cream and—oh! Nuf sed—made it a day of days not soon forgotten and dancing completed the evening.

We were thrilled with the gifts we received for Christmas but grumbling about the ones we had hoped to receive and didn't. But better luck next year. Here's hoping we tackle the New Year with lots of pep and with our heads up and finish the tasks undone.

One of the sports for native boys is riding on the backs of huge turtles as they swim along. The boys must keep the turtle's head up while performing this stunt, as the turtle cannot dive while its head is held up. This applies to us in our daily lives. While a man's head is held up he cannot go down.

We just had a tragic happening in our home. My husband's mother was killed instantly last Tuesday night in an automobile accident. We were terribly shocked and grieved to think she should be taken from us in such a ruthless manner. God alone knows why we must pass through such experiences, for we are only human. So we must hold up our heads and not go down. Let us hope there is the "peace that passeth understanding" at our journey's end.

The systematical lapping of the gentle waves against the side of canoes gliding out of the canal and bathers splashing in the lakes bespeak of our wonderful Puget Sound with the thermometer registering 62 degrees Wednesday. The pussy willows have peeped out long since and the flowers that should bloom in the spring never went to their long winter sleep. The papers say Old Man Winter is only on a short vacation down to Florida but the geese never flew south this winter and the robins and meadow larks are with us now. I really should get a check from the Chamber of Commerce for boosting our beautiful city far away in the great northwest. Nuf sed. But it's all true.

We are contemplating a membership drive. Atlanta, Ga., will you kindly tell us your incentive for your drive, which seemed to be a contest. We also would appreciate any suggestion from other auxiliaries for making a bigger and better club.

Station Watt (What?) now signing off.  
MRS. R. C. SIMPSON.  
Box 860, Rt. 13, Seattle, Wash.

##### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Here we are at last! The brand new women's auxiliary of Local Union No. 292, and we are mighty happy and proud to be with you.

We held our first meeting January 6, 1931, and elected the following officers:

President, Mrs. P. Bartholoma; vice president, Mrs. A. Jennings; secretary, Mrs. E. Velin; treasurer, Mrs. M. Rice; conductor, Mrs. E. Schultz, and warden, Mrs. H. Taylor. The three trustees elected were: Mrs. H. Taylor, Mrs. A. Urtubees and Mrs. William Nessler. We also elected delegates to the Central Labor Union, Card and Label Council and the education and organization committee.

(Continued on page 163)



# IN MEMORIAM



## L. F. Foreman, L. U. No. 870

It is with deepest regret and sorrow that L. U. No. 870, I. B. E. W., records the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, Lewis F. Foreman.

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, also that a copy be sent to the Worker for publication and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days.

K. D. BACHMAN,  
J. M. HAMILTON,  
W. J. MURPHY,  
Committee.

## Ben Turner, L. U. No. 40

It is with deep regret and sincere sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 40, learned of the sudden passing of our highly esteemed and respected Brother, Ben Turner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to the widow and relatives of the deceased. That a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Mary Turner, a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon our regular minutes, that our charter be draped for 30 days and the assembly in regular meeting stand in silence for one minute out of respect and as a tribute toward his memory.

W. A. KELLY,  
Business Manager.

## J. L. Laughlin, L. U. No. 57

The members of Local Union No. 57, I. B. E. W., unite in sympathy with the family of Brother J. L. Laughlin in their bereavement. We knew Brother Laughlin as an honest and faithful friend, which is the highest tribute one man can pay another. We sincerely pray that the grief of his sudden parting shall soon pass away, leaving our hearts and minds at peace; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and that a copy of it be spread upon the minutes of the local union.

J. D. MAHER,  
ROBERT STEVENSON,  
JEROME BENNETT,  
R. L. POWELL,  
Committee.

## Bert L. Corona, L. U. No. 684

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local 684, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, Bert L. Corona. His noble qualities, kindly spirit, and his loyalty will always be remembered with deep affection by those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved wife and relatives in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Corona, a copy to the official Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union.

JOHN M. KYES,  
N. A. LAMBERT,  
H. M. KLINE,  
Committee.

## Joseph M. Long, L. U. No. 52

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to suddenly remove from our midst our beloved and esteemed Brother, Joseph M. Long; and

Whereas we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his wife and family, that they may be strengthened in their sorrow and bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

W. FRANZ,  
Press Secretary.

## Samuel H. Powell, L. U. No. 397

In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate, Brother Samuel H. Powell, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; be it

Resolved, That it is only a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that, in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, spread a copy of this resolution on our minutes, and publish same in our official Journal; be it further

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased on the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and command them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

T. L. DYER,  
Recording Secretary.

## A. Marks, L. U. No. 6

Whereas our Almighty Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our true and faithful Brother, A. Marks; and

Whereas we, as members of Local Union No. 6 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers deeply mourn his loss; and

Whereas the relatives of our late departed Brother have also suffered greatly through his untimely passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 6, in Brothers' love, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 6 be draped for a period of 30 days in respect of the memory of our late Brother, A. Marks; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of Brother Marks, a copy be sent to the International Office with the request that they be published in the official Journal, and a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6.

ALBERT E. COHN,  
FRED S. DESMOND,  
CHAS. W. BOWMAN,  
Resolutions Committee.

CHAS. B. WEST,  
President.  
CHARLES C. TERRILL,  
Recording Secretary.

## Archibald D. Allison, L. U. No. 537

It is with deep regret and sorrow Local Union No. 537, I. B. E. W., mourns the passing to the Great Beyond of our esteemed and faithful Brother, Archibald D. Allison; and

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a worthy Brother, a willing worker, a life long devotee to the interest of those who toil, and whose untiring efforts were an inspiration to us all; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 537, I. B. E. W., express to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this their great loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

L. D. WILSON,  
MARTIN L. DURKIN,  
TELLEE BRASSEUR,  
Committee.

## Kenneth Dent, L. U. No. 353

Whereas in His infinite wisdom it has pleased the Almighty God to call from our midst a true and loyal Brother, Kenneth Dent.

Whereas we the members of L. U. No. 353, express our deepest sympathy to his bereaved family; be it

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union, and a letter of sympathy be sent to the bereaved family.

CECIL M. SHAW,  
Financial Secretary.

## J. D. Haile, L. U. No. 6

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother J. D. Haile, who was for many years a true and loyal member of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W.; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 6 deeply feel the loss of Brother J. D. Haile; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of our late departed Brother J. D. Haile; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and that a copy be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W.; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 6, I. B. E. W., be draped for a period of 30 days in respect for the memory of our late Brother, J. D. Haile.

ALBERT E. COHN,  
W. GIMMEL,  
Resolutions Committee.

CHARLES C. TERRILL,  
Recording Secretary.

## Fred Koehler, L. U. No. 245

It is with heartfelt sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. 245, Toledo, Ohio, mourn the loss of our good and loyal Brother, Fred Koehler, who passed from our midst after an illness of two years. His friendship and loyalty to the Brotherhood will long be remembered by all who knew him.

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 245 shall be draped for the period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Brother's loyal sister and brother, and extend to his loved ones our sincere sympathy in their hours of sorrow; also a copy to be sent to our International Office for publication in our official Journal.

EDW. E. DUKESHIRE,  
JAMES SHEA,  
J. G. FACKER,  
Committee.

## DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM FEBRUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28, 1931

L. L.	Name	Amount
58	M. S. Robinson	\$1,000.00
3	M. J. McKenna	1,000.00
I. O. P.	McGinty	1,000.00
134	Walter Palewicz	1,000.00
375	P. A. Garthwaite	1,000.00
3	Harold Petersen	1,000.00
I. O. G. W.	Cook	1,000.00
134	D. E. Kilroy	1,000.00
98	H. B. Swayze	1,000.00
58	J. J. Kniss	1,000.00
3	H. J. Hunt	1,000.00
134	Jos. Faucault	1,000.00
209	A. C. Hollie	300.00
164	Martin Siegert	1,000.00
284	Francis L. Casey	1,000.00
134	Geo. Detrich	1,000.00
343	W. F. Sellars	300.00
I. O. F. P.	Maguire	300.00
I. O. Wm.	McKinley	1,000.00
9	John Holloran	1,000.00
9	B. Asma	1,000.00
18	L. E. Stone	1,000.00
38	W. J. Friedman	1,000.00
7	E. N. Manning	1,000.00
297	S. H. Powell	1,000.00
52	Jos. M. Long	1,000.00
98	E. C. Gaiser	825.00
I. O.	Jos. J. Hanrahan	1,000.00
9	S. C. Shepard	1,000.00
134	J. A. Larson	1,000.00
77	R. C. Woods	300.00
38	A. Jost	1,000.00
103	W. H. Thompson	1,000.00
245	F. G. Koehler	1,000.00
684	B. L. Corona	300.00
870	L. F. Foreman	650.00

Total Claims paid from February 1 to February 28, 1931 \$31,975.00  
Claims previously paid..... 2,205,936.10

Total Claims paid..... \$2,237,911.10

# ONCE UPON A TIME



When we were children, most of our fairy tales began "Once upon a time", so that's the way our story begins—because it may or may not be a fairy tale.

Once upon a time there was an electrician who came home from a local union meeting tired and hungry. His mind was still going over things that had been discussed, and he absent-mindedly ate a generous cheese sandwich and a large wedge of mince pie before going to bed.

He immediately was beset by strange dreams. Weird and fantastic figures floated before his terrified gaze. One huge, dark shape engaged his attention particularly, as it seemed to be intoning the same words over and over. He was being warned that he had only 24 hours to live.

Only 24 short hours! Why, there were a lot of things he absolutely must do in that short time—but first he would call up the boss and tell him he couldn't work that day, with all these last-minute matters to attend to. \* \* \* But he couldn't find the phone. \* \* \* It must have been taken out \* \* \*.

Then he thought of his local union dues. Was he paid up? \* \* \* Where was the last receipt? \* \* \* He must look for it right away—and he commenced hunting frantically through the disorderly pile of letters and papers on his desk.

He kept thinking of his wife and children. Had he made out the applications on them for the family group? \* \* \*

When the 24 hours was over and he was gone, they wouldn't be eligible to this policy any more. \* \* \* There was an Electrical Journal, but on hastily thumbing through the pages he found that the application had been torn out. \* \* \* Where was everything? He must hurry \* \* \* hurry. \* \* \* Time was flying, and he wasn't getting these important things done—only a few short hours \* \* \* there was a bell ringing. \* \* \* TOO LATE! His time was up—they had come for him—the bell was ringing \* \* \* ringing louder and louder \* \* \* he must go, leaving all these things undone! The bell was ringing \* \* \* ringing. \* \* \*

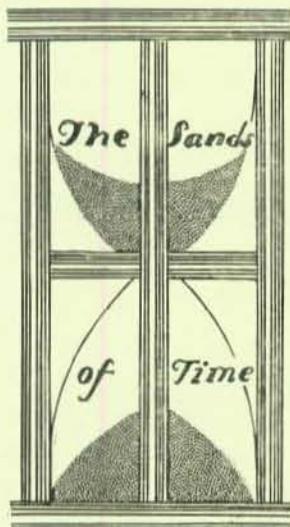
Then he suddenly sat up in bed, and through a haze of dreams turned off the alarm clock.

Gosh! What a relief!

Still under the spell, he stumbled out of bed to see if the phone was there. Yes, there it was in its usual place—and on his desk was his wallet with his paid-up receipt for dues. Over on the table was the neat pile of Journals, in which were five applications that he had saved to send in on the wife and children. Those applications should go out today! He didn't have to leave this old world in 24 hours, but that dream was still pretty real to him!

I wonder if this IS a fairy tale!

You don't have to save your Journals to get the applications—use the one you have and write us for more.



# APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY

Cut Here

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the ..... of ..... a member  
(Give relationship)

of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. ...., and I hereby apply for.....  
units or \$..... life insurance, and will pay \$..... each.....  
(Year, half-year, quarter or month)  
for same.

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and have no deformity, except.....

(State any exceptions)

Date of Birth..... Occupation ..... Race .....

(Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace ..... Sex .....

Beneficiary ..... Relationship .....

(State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary.....

My name is.....  
(Print your name in full—not initials. If married, use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as  
"Mrs. James Smith")

My address is.....  
(Street and number—City and State)

Date.....  
(Signature in full)

## QUESTIONS BELOW TO BE ANSWERED IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR

1. Father of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
2. Mother of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
3. Premiums will be paid by:	Name	
	Address	

(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any applicant for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

**NOTE: Age limits, 1 to 50 years. Issued in units of \$250.00. Limit of insurance for any one person: Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00. Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.**

**Cost per unit: If paid annually, \$3.60; Semi-annually, \$1.80; Quarterly, 90 cents; Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."**

Receipts issued for premium payments will show date next payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

Make Checks Payable to  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS  
G. M. Bugnizet

and Send with Application to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.

(Family Group Policy—Application Copyright, 1928, J. R. Biggs)



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**WOMAN'S AUXILIARY**

(Continued from page 159)

Our meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The first is our business meeting and the second, a social affair.

Our first social meeting was held Tuesday evening, February 17, at the home of our president, Mrs. P. Bartholoma. The assisting hostesses were: Mrs. M. Christenson, Mrs. V. Briggs, Mrs. R. O. Dusk and Mrs. O. Coover.

We were very fortunate in having R. W. Lewis, of the Axton Fischer Tobacco Company speak to us. Then "five hundred" and "bunco" were played, and later delicious refreshments served. Everyone enjoyed the evening and our first social venture was a great success.

To date we have only 34 members but expect to enroll many more as our membership committee is on the job and working hard.

In closing, we want to extend to the women's auxiliaries of Atlanta, Ga., and Seattle, Wash., and St. Petersburg, Fla., our sincere thanks for the help given us. We are also indebted to Mrs. A. Carlson, of the carpenters' auxiliary of this city for her assistance.

We will appreciate any advice from our sister auxiliaries. Let us hear from you.

MRS. WM. NESSLER.

5256 30th Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minn.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 308,  
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.**

Editor:

The Women's Auxiliary to L. U. No. 308 held their regular monthly meeting Monday, February 9, at the home of Mrs. M. Marks. We had with us at this time Mr. A. Wilson, International Vice President of the Fifth District, also several other out-of-town guests.

Mr. Wilson is here in the interest of the union and so I understand will appoint a business manager between St. Petersburg and Tampa, sister cities, only 18 miles apart, connected by Gandy bridge. This will be a welcome addition.

Congratulations are in order for the Minneapolis, Minn., auxiliary. I have a letter from them at this time, saying they had organized with 35 members.

Glad to see California and Savannah letters in this month's WORKER.

This week gone by has seen the beginning and ending of circus week here, all staged on our \$1,000,000 pier. The pier was a dazzling spectacle of lights, ferris wheels, flying horses and the usual midway attractions, a giant stage for the actors and actresses, all from Ringling's circus over across the bay at Sarasota, their winter training ground. This was sponsored by the Twelve Month Club, of St. Petersburg. The electricians on the job were Brothers Resin and Davis. Dances were featured every night in Parkside Casino at the pier head, all for a quarter.

Let's see what personal things we have to offer. Mrs. Stone, our new treasurer, is doing fine. We are still buying dishes and at the rate things are going we will soon own some silverware all our own.

Next meeting coming up it was voted to give the boys a change in menu and since oranges are so plentiful and (especially since Mrs. Resin has so many) the weather will probably be warmer, we will serve ambrosia and cake, furnished by auxiliary members; coffee or punch, as the weather demands.

Mrs. Baker, our vice president, is a proud grandmother. MRS. MALCOLM MARKS.

**CAUSES OF ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS ANALYZED**

(Continued from page 116)

fortunately, it is not generally recognized that a real hazard exists from low voltages under those conditions which are particularly favorable to shock, such as standing on wet or metal surfaces and touching conductors with wet skin. The necessity for taking additional precautions under such conditions needs to be broadcast both in the industrial plant and in the home.

Electrical fatalities are not large when compared with those arising from motor vehicle traffic, from the handling of materials, in building construction, and other specially hazardous occupations. We do not want, however, to sacrifice even a single life when such sacrifice can be avoided and we realize that many of the cases here under consideration can be avoided by disseminating the information which will lead to proper precautions being taken.

(Published by arrangement with Commercial Standards Monthly.)

**NEW FABRICS WORK REVOLUTION  
IN BUILDING**

(Continued from page 124)

annoyance of plaster cracking. No painting would be necessary unless the owner desired a certain color, which would probably be applied at the factory in the form of a baked enamel finish.

**Mass Production Possible**

In order to popularize such a radically different type of house, the price would have to be less than that of present construction, and it is believed this would be possible through mass production and the simplification that does away with expensive features. Houses, or unit rooms to be assembled into houses, might be turned out at the factory, ordered by catalogue, and shipped to the buyer for quick assemblage. It is entirely possible that some day we may buy our houses as we now do our automobiles, ordering from a choice of a few score standardized types. And we may trade in the one we have because the new model has an automatic cocktail mixer with the ice box.

With rapid changes in construction processes come changes in the skilled building crafts. Just at present the clattering riveter is being silenced by the electric arc welder. Trades become something entirely different. The electrical worker is fortunately in a key position. Whatever the materials of which the building of the future is made, whether it is poured, welded or screwed together, it is likely that electricity will be extensively used for light, heat and power.

**WOMAN'S WORK**

(Continued from page 138)

panies are not so "delighted" to have the Senate investigate their prices as their representatives assured the committee they were. And housewives whose market baskets are only scantily

supplied will applaud for bigger and better investigations.

It is worth mentioning here that most of the bread baked and sold by chain store companies is non-union.

The bakers' union has opposed a cut in bread prices, fearing that it would be passed on to the workers in the industry in the form of a wage cut.

**SAFETY MEASURES ON WORLD'S HIGHEST TOWER**

(Continued from page 122)

**"Scaffolds"**—Before the advent of the suspended type of scaffold on building construction, accidents, very often fatal, occurred due to defective or insecure equipment. Such accidents were accepted as an inherent hazard of the industry, but today they are not. By the use of this type, large structures are now erected without a single scaffolding accident. On this operation the stone setters used the type shown in Figure 19. It will be noted that it is properly and adequately equipped with guard rails, wire mesh between rail and platform and a solidly planked overhead protection. Some of the other trades working on the exterior of the building used a smaller scaffold of the same type.

**"Signaling System for Hoists"**—Each hoist was equipped with an electric signal system besides the regular pull cord and gong, the latter being used as an auxiliary for use in case of power failure, trouble in the electric system or other emergency.

"The system which was used was designed by an employee who has applied for patent rights to the hook-up. It combines an audible signal with a telephone control between the two signal men and the hoisting engineer and has great value, not only in facilitating operations, but for safety.

**"Watchmen and Fire Alarm System"**—The installation provided fire alarm pull boxes with a glass front, which must be broken to pull the hook. These boxes were located in the basement and sub-basement and on every floor to the seventh floor and then on every other floor throughout the building. These fire alarm boxes connected indirectly with fire headquarters of the New York Fire Department.

"There was a powerful siren in use which could be heard in any part of the building. Four blasts of this siren summoned all watchmen to designated posts. There was also a signal for fire drill, which, of course, was given without notice, at the discretion of the chief watchman.

"There were telephones throughout up to the third floor and on every tenth floor. A signal from the siren summoned the watchmen to these telephones, which were connected to the main switchboard in the building, where the chief watchman's office was located."

Motoring season has commenced. Why not adorn your car with a handsome L. B. E. W. Emblem—\$1.50?

**RADIO**

(Continued from page 142)

the recording head is connected to the voice coil of the loud speaker and the amplifier input. The recording head is fed by an ingenious but simple V-way construction. By tuning in a radio program and turning on the motor, the attachment is ready for recording radio presentations. A hand microphone completes the equipment for recording personal programs. To change from radio recording to personal recording or for phonographic reproduction a switch box is provided, the knob of which instantly controls either form of recording or the electrical reproduction. This attachment is especially designed for recording on the metal discs produced and furnished under the Emerson-Wadsworth basic patents.

The principle of the home recording built-in equipment is the same as the accessory type. But for fuller knowledge of those electricians who wish to get in on the ground floor of a new development that promises to be but the first step of a growing mode and the first of several new modes that will make radio a paying field in which to specialize, it might be well to follow through the steps of home recording. The built-in recorder consists of a magnetic pick-up which serves as a record cutter, a blunt point chromium plated recording needle, which is also used for reproducing, a special motor that gives the additional torque required to cut the discs, and the record blanks themselves. As with the accessory attachment, the built-in one records either radio or personal programs and reproduces either.

Having tuned in a particular station to utmost clarity and the greatest possible undistorted volume a special home recording needle is placed in the magnetic pickup and the needle screw tightened. Ordinary phonograph needles will not do. Then a weight, which is especially made for the purpose, is placed on the pick-up head, this being required effectively to cut the disc, and its absence being required to reproduce the discs without distortion. A record blank is placed on the turntable of this combination radio-phonograph-home recording instrument. It will be noted that the disc fits tightly over the turntable shaft. The disc is so made purposely, to prohibit slipping during recording. Therefore, the hole in the disc should under no circumstances be enlarged. It may be removed from the shaft after recording by a slight twist.

The receiver has a selector switch, which was turned to "radio receiving" when the program was tuned in. Now it is turned to "radio recording", after which the program will be heard faintly through the loud speaker. By placing the finger on the needle the audio vibrations may be felt in the recording instruments. If one listens to the soft loud speaker rendition and at the same time places his finger on the tip of the needle he may at once hear and "feel" the program.

In this home recording device the motor is automatically started by swinging the pick-up to the extreme right, or starting position, and after the turntable has acquired its maximum and steady speed the needle is placed in the outer groove of the disc. While the program is being recorded it may be faintly heard through the loud speaker, thus permitting the ending of the recording at any desired point in the program before the entire disc is used. If the disc is allowed to record to the end an automatic switch mechanism automatically stops the turntable, and the recording is finished.

**Special Needle Required**

For recording personal programs the pin terminals of the hand microphone, which is provided with the set, are placed in the pin jacks constructed for the purpose. The receiver switch is turned on, and while the vacuum tubes heat to a point whereat recording is possible the recording needle is inserted in the pick-up and the disc placed on the turntable as before described. In personal recording both the tone control and record volume control are turned to the extreme clockwise position or maximum and the selector switch is set at "home recording". Now any sounds directed into the microphone are both heard through the loud speaker and felt at the point of the recording needle. The pick-up is now swung to the extreme right, starting the motor, and when normal turntable speed is attained, the needle is placed in the outer groove of the disc. Any sounds now directed into the microphone will be recorded.

Home recorded records may be played on any phonograph, either electrical or mechanical in the usual manner, except that the use of the home recording needle in place of the ordinary phonograph needle is necessary, since the disc is softer than the usual commercial pressing. When playing back the record on the same machine on which it was recorded, the operator should be sure to remove the recording weight from the pick-up head. If he fails to do so the reproduction will be distorted and the record damaged.

In playing the home recording on the built-in phonograph the selector switch is turned to "record reproduction", the power switch turned on, record placed on turntable, home recording needle inserted, weight lifted from pick-up head, pick-up swung to the extreme right to start motor and pick-up placed in groove. The volume of the reproduction may be adjusted by the record volume control. The lid of the machine should be shut during reproduction. At the end of the disc the motor automatically stops.

In the use of the built-in home recording radio phonograph as above described it might be well to emphasize a few particularly im-

portant points, which may well be neglected by the lay operator, causing confusion or even a breakdown, which might in turn lead to the requirement of service. If things are wrong it is very likely that one or more of the following steps have been neglected:

The radio volume control should be at maximum undistorted power to record a broadcast program. The record volume control should be at maximum in recording through the microphone. When singing or speaking into the mike, a normal tone and clear enunciation should be used, the microphone held in a vertical position one to four inches from the mouth and not touching the lips. In recording music a distance up to 20 inches may be used, for quartets and the like. The microphone should not be excessively moved during recording, and it should not be held directly in front of the radio loud speaker, such action causing a microphonic howl. In recording piano music the microphone should be held about six inches directly in front of the sound board or cabinet. For a violin, facing the instrument and about 12 inches from the side of it. In playing back the discs, the weight should be lifted, home recording needle used, and the center hole should not be enlarged. The useful life of a needle is from 15 to 25 times, depending on how many of the discs are played back, and how often. The disc recorded, the date and name of selection and performer should be written on the middle label and the record filed.

This home recording development will be a boon to the electrician who thoroughly masters the simple yet delicate mechanism and combines this with a knowledge of radio. The one instrument has to be installed. With the other, the number of steps and the importance of even the smallest will result in the need of much servicing on the part of those who know how.

**DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS**

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled

**\$2.50**



**It's A  
SABIN**

**SABIN COMPANY GLOVES,**

Do your Hands worry because your Gloves do not fit?  
Try a pair of No. 259, Carpincho Pig-skin out seams, protected, always soft and easy on hands

**\$1.60**

536-40 West Federal Street Youngstown, Ohio



**"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER** solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat. Does not smoke the ceiling, spill or burn the insulation.



**"JIFFY" JUNIOR CUTTER**

Cuts holes 1" to 3" in diameter in sheet metal, outlet boxes, bakelite, etc. Fits any standard brace. It may also be used with drill press. **Solder Dipper, \$1; Junior Cutter, \$2.75 Prepaid;** if accompanied by this ad and remittance. Send for Bulletin.

— — — — — Mail Today — — — — — Civic Opera Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

PAUL W. KOCH & COMPANY (Established 1915)  
Enclosed find

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- Send me a Dipper @ \$1.00.  
 Send me a Junior Cutter @ \$2.75.  
 Send complete Jiffy bulletin.

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

3-31. Money back if not satisfactory. "Originators of Jiffy line of labor savers."

## INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT MADE VISIBLE

(Continued from page 132)

of Commerce, Portage, Wis.—Public Utility; Regular—Session.

Harold B. Woodlief, Gen. Sec'y., C. of C., Chamber of Commerce, Kenosha, Wis.—Chamber of Commerce, Kenosha, Wis.—Public Utility, All General Legislation; Regular—Session.

Harry Sauthoff, Lawyer, 418 W. Wilson St., Madison, Wis.—Wis. Automotive Dealers Association, 413 Brumder Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—Gasoline Tax and Automobiles; Jan. 26, 1931—Session.

John Clemens, Cuba City, Wis.—Wis. Rural Letter Carriers Association, Richard Hodge, Pres., Campbellsport, Wis.—Highways; July 23, 1930—Full Session.

Richard Hodge, Campbellsport, Wis.—Wis. Rural Letter Carriers Association, Richard Hodge, Pres., Campbellsport, Wis.—Highways; Aug. 22, 1930—Full Session.

A. J. Engelhard, 1343 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee Employers Council, Milwaukee, Wis.—Law affecting Labor and Industry; Jan. 27, 1931—Full Session.

William A. Jackson, Okauchee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Co., Public Service Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—Public Utilities; Regular—Session.

Lee I. Yorkson, Sec'y., Chamber of Commerce, Wausau, Wis.—Chamber of Commerce, Wausau, Wis.—General; Regular—Full Session.

C. W. Hitchcock, Chamber of Commerce, Berlin, Wis.—Chamber of Commerce, Berlin, Wis.—General; Regular—Full Session.

P. J. Zisch, President of Organization, Milwaukee, Wis.—Nat'l Association of Coroners—All Coroners Bills; Regular—Full Session.

William Ryan, Power and Light Bldg., Madison, Wis.—Wis. Power & Light Co., Madison, Wis., Power and Light Bldg., Madison, Wis.—All Bills relating to Public Utilities; Regular—Full Session.

R. E. Moody, Public Service Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Electric Ry. and Lt. Co., Public Service Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—Public Utility; Regular—Full Session.

G. C. Neff, Vice Pres., Power & Light Bldg., Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin Power & Light Co., Power & Light Bldg., Madison, Wis.—Public Utility Bills; Regular—Full Session.

John I. Corbett, 1015 Prairie Ave., Beloit, Wis.—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, W. F. Graham, Sec'y., Fond du Lac, Wis.—All Bills on Labor and Transportation; Regular—Full Session.

R. F. Green, 2111 Grandview Place, La Crosse, Wis.—Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, R. Empey, 920 N. Maple Ave., Green Bay, Wis.—All Bills on Labor and Transportation; Regular—Full Session.

A. E. Smith, 2002 Monroe St., Madison, Wis.—Good Roads Association of Wis., Tenney Blk., Madison, Wis.—Highway and Allied; Regular—Full Session.

Dr. J. P. West, 753 E. Washington Ave., Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin Breeders and Harness Horse Association, Inc., in Dane Co., Wis.—Bill pertaining to Farm and Live Stock and Veterinary Legislation; Regular—Full Session.

F. E. Nicoles, Eau Claire, Wis.—C. St. P. M. & O. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.—All Railroad Matters; Regular—Full Session.

Alvin E. Gillett, Sec'y., Association of Commerce, Madison, Wis.—Association of Commerce, Madison, Wis.—All Matter affecting Business in Madison; August 1, 1928—Full Session.

Paul E. Stark, Vice Pres., Association of Commerce, Madison, Wis.—Self—Taxation; Regular—Full Session.

F. E. Gastrow, 11 N. Third St., Madison, Wis.—Carpenters State Council, Roy E. Shaw, Sec'y.-Treas., 1418 73rd St., Kenosha, Wis.—Labor; Regular—Full Session.

C. A. Sakrison, Treas., Gardner Bakery Co., R. 6, Madison, Wis.—Gardner Baking Co., 849 E. Wash. Ave., Madison, Wis.—Baking; Feb. 2, 1931—Session.

Louis Garttner, Pres., Gardner Bakery Co., Madison, Wis.—Gardner Baking Co., 849 E. Wash. Ave., Madison, Wis.—Baking; Feb. 2, 1931—Session.

Mrs. Max Rotter (Housewife), 2951 N. Marietta Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—Myself—Legislation affecting Women; Feb. 2, 1931—Session.

Mrs. Belle Bortin Ruppa (Lawyer), 1555 E. Olive St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Myself—Legislation affecting Women; Feb. 2, 1931—Session.

Max Sells, Florence, Wis.—Wis. Coal Dock Operators Association, Wells Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—All Legislation affecting its business; Jan. 15, 1930—Session.

A. Leicht, 916 N. 7th St., Sheboygan, Wis.—The C. Reiss Coal Co., Reiss Bldg., Sheboygan, Wis.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

O. S. McFarland, 444 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.—Wis. Great Lakes Coal and Dock Co., Empire Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

A. J. Stirn, 4414 No. Maryland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—The Youghiogheny & Ohio Coal Co., 617 Colby Abbot Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

Andrew Boyd, 6840 Barnett Lane, Milwaukee, Wis.—Callaway Fuel Co., 1323 N. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

J. W. Gross, 2723 N. Summitt, Milwaukee, Wis.—The United Coal & Dock Co., 102 W. Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

John R. Wurner, 1030 N. Marshall, Milwaukee, Wis.—North Western Fuel Co., 260 N. Twelfth St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

W. H. Pugh, 1641 Wis. St., Racine, Wis.—W. H. Pugh Coal Co., 559 State St., Racine, Wis.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

William Nelson, 4708 Vincent Ave., South, Minneapolis, Minn.—Great Lakes Coal & Dock Co., 228 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

Clarence J. Renard, 723 S. Van Buren St., Green Bay, Wis.—F. Hurlbut Co., 201 Cedar St., Green Bay, Wis.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

Charles A. Granger, 3633 N. Humboldt Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Co., 735 North Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

A. M. Besuah, Whitehall Apartments, Milwaukee, Wis.—Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—Taxation and All Legislation; Regular—Session.

J. A. Maher, Mgr., The Maher Coal Bureau, St. Paul, Minn.—The Maher Coal Bureau, St. Paul, Minn.—Taxation and All Legislation; Regular—Session.

J. W. Galvin, Sec'y.-Treas., A. D. Thomson & Co., Duluth, Minn.—A. D. Thomson & Co., 408 Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.—Taxation and All Legislation; Regular—Session.

R. N. Hoople, Ass't. Sec'y., Cargill Grain Co.—Cargill Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

—Taxes and All Other Legislation; Regular—Full Session.

Chas. J. Grebel, 4117 N. Maryland Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee Western Fuel Co., 324 E. Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wis.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

H. M. Stratton, Vice Pres., Donahue Stratton Co.—Donahue Stratton Co., 85 E. Michigan Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

A. D. Bennett, Treas., Donahue Stratton Co.—Donahue Stratton Co., 85 E. Mich. Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—Taxation and all other legislation; Regular—Session.

G. W. Kruse, Sec'y.-Treas., P. C. Kamm Co.—P. C. Kamm Co., 17 Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

W. H. Godwin, Vice Pres., Carnegie Dock and Fuel Co.—Carnegie Dock and Fuel Co., 1016 Roanoke Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

J. B. Beardslee, Pres., Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Wis.—Pittsburgh Coal Co. of Wis., 1020 1st Nat'l Soo Line Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

M. E. Fleming, Vice Pres., The M. A. Hanna Coal & Dock Co.—The M. A. Hanna Coal & Dock Co., 1358 Northwestern Bk. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.—Taxation and All Other Legislation; Regular—Session.

Peter Steinkellner, Chief Engineer, Fire Dept., 2162 S. 32nd St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Wis. Assn. of Fire Chief, R. J. Rahn, Fire Chief, Two Rivers, Wis.—Fire Department; October, 1930—Session.

Peter Wild, Chief of Fire Dept., 805 Hartwell Ave., Waukesha, Wis.—Wis. Assn. of Fire Chief, R. J. Rahn, Two Rivers, Wis.—Fire Department; October, 1930—Session.

D. J. Corcoran, Supt. of Mach'y Dept., 5724 Vliet St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association, Sheboygan, Wis.—Firemen and Fire Departments; Feb. 2, 1931—Session.

Richard Widmann, Fire Inspector, 126 N. Hancock St., Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association, Wm. Schultz, Sheboygan, Wis.—Firemen and Fire Department Matter; Feb. 2, 1931—Session.

John Lahm, Chief, 201 W. Blount St., Madison, Wis.—Wis. Chief Association, R. J. Rahn, Two Rivers, Wis.—Fire Department Matters; Feb. 2, 1931—Session.

Francis Durst, Hewitt, Wis.—Wood Local A. S. of E. and Self, R. No. 5, Marshfield, Wis.—For Agriculture; Regular—Session.

Chas. P. Radlinger, R. No. 3, Marshfield, Wis.—Marshfield Local A. S. of E. and Self, R. No. 6, Marshfield, Wis.—For Agriculture; Regular—Session.

Clarence C. Klocksin, 720 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—Insurance legislation; Regular—Session.

Lynn D. Jaseph, Brown County State Bank Bldg., Green Bay, Wis.—Northern Transportation Co., 100 W. Walnut St., Green Bay, Wis.—Automobile Transportation and Transportation and Highway Improvement. Labor Legislation; Feb. 3, 1931—Session.

Lynn D. Jaseph, Brown County State Bank Bldg., Green Bay, Wis.—Leicht Transfer and Storage Co., S. Broadway, Green Bay, Wis.—Trucking, Storage and Warehousing, Taxation, Labor Legislation; Feb. 3, 1931—Session.

Max Sells, Lawyer, Florence, Wis.—The Montreal Mining Co., Montreal, Wis.—All Legislation affecting Company; Jan. 15, 1931—Session.

Nic W. Heintzill, 1412 No. 27th St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin Building & Loan League, 186 2nd St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Build-

ing and Loan and Taxation; Feb. 3, 1931—Session.

David F. Armitage, 216 Century Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin Building & Loan League, 186 2nd St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Building and Loan and Taxation; Feb. 3, 1931—Session.

David F. Armitage, 216 Century Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee Real Estate Board, 210 Century Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.—Real Estate and Taxation; Feb. 3, 1931—Session.

B. A. Kiekhofe, 639 E. Day Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—Union Refrigerator Transit Co., Station C, Milwaukee, Wis.—Taxation; Regular—Session.

H. H. Bush, Office Mgr., 311 State St., Madison, Wis.—Madison R. E. Bd., 20 N. Carroll, Madison, Wis.—Real Estate and Real Estate Taxation; Regular Board Member—Full Time.

J. S. Miller, Real Estate, 114 N. Carroll St., Madison, Wis.—Madison R. E. Bd., 20 N. Carroll, Madison, Wis.—Real Estate and Real Estate Taxation; Regular Board Member—Full Time.

Nathan Pereles, Jr., 739 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee Real Estate Board, 2826 Lisbon Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.—All Legislation; Jan. 31, 1931—Full Session.

Nathan Pereles, Jr., 739 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.—Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers, Milwaukee, Wis.—All Legislation; Jan. 31, 1931—Full Session.

Walter L. Fischer, 5577 37th St., Milwaukee, Wis.—Wis. Ret. Meat Men—Food Products; Feb. 1, 1931—Full Session.

A. H. Bowden, Almond, Wis.—Almond Telephone Co., Almond, Wis.—All Legislation; Jan. 28, 1931—Full Session.

A. H. Bowden, Almond, Wis.—Union Telephone Co., Plainfield, Wis.—All Legislation; Jan. 28, 1931—Full Session.

A. H. Bowden, Almond, Wis.—Coloma Telephone Co., Coloma, Wis.—All Legislation; Jan. 28, 1931—Full Session.

L. W. Swan, Elkhorn, Wis.—State Long Distance Tel. Co., Elkhorn, Wis.—All Legislation; Jan. 28, 1931—Full Session.

Ralph W. Jackman, Lawyer, 111 S. Hamilton St., Madison, Wis.—Institute of Margarine Mfgs., Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.—All Legislation affecting Industry; Annual retainer—Session.

#### HOSPITALIZATION PLAN ON PACIFIC COAST

(Continued from page 133)

cludes operations for appendicitis, diseases of the gall bladder, gall stones, ulcers of the stomach, intestinal obstruction, cancer of the stomach, cancer of the intestines, cancer of the breast, cancer of the uterus, diseases of female organs, fibroid tumors, Caesarean operations, ruptures, goiters, amputations or for any other condition requiring a major operation, regardless of the nature and extent of the case, excepting for diseases of the brain and spinal cord. All these services are rendered at the hospital only.

**Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Services:** This includes the treatment of all diseases involving the eye, ear, nose, and throat, by both medical and surgical means. It also includes the examination of eyes and the refraction for glasses. These services are rendered with no limitations as to the nature of the ailment and are rendered at the central medical offices or at the hospital by appointment only.

**Obstetrical Service:** Confinement cases

will receive proper medical care before and after the confinement, at the central medical offices, and when the time for confinement arrives the delivery will be rendered free, at the hospital only. For delivery service at the home, members will have to pay the regular fee for such service.

#### Preventive Medicine Practiced

**Clinical Laboratory Service:** Whenever necessary, by order of the physician in charge, members will receive the following laboratory services: Blood count, blood chemistry, Wasserman test, urinalysis, sputum examination, and other routine chemical and microscopic examinations of such specimens that are necessary in the proper diagnosis of any ailment. These services are rendered at the central medical offices only.

**Dental Services:** These services are rendered only at the central medical offices by appointment, upon order of the attending physician, whenever needed in conjunction with sickness and when necessary to restore health. Services include the extraction of teeth at any time when in the opinion of the physician it is necessary in the treatment of any ailment. Services also include the cleaning of teeth once a year, and dental examination once a year only.

**Hospital Services:** All patients suffering from ailments that started 90 days after the date the patient became a member of the League, which ailment, in the opinion of the attending physician, necessitates hospitalization, will receive proper

hospital care, including a ward bed, board, general nursing, the use of operating room, the administration of anesthetic, staple medicines, necessary dressings, and clinical laboratory work. In cases of childbirth and for conditions existing prior to the date of becoming a member of the League, the patients will pay their own hospital expenses. However, they will receive all the medical, surgical, obstetrical, eye, ear, nose, and throat, dental, and laboratory services, free of charge.

**Medical-Legal Services:** In case of injury or disease where a member of the League enters justifiable litigation, the doctors rendering services through the League will testify before any court of this country.

**Other Benefits:** X-rays, eye glasses, physiotherapy, special laboratory tests, dentistry not included in the free service, blood transfusions, basal metabolism tests, electro-cardiographs, cystoscopy, chiropody, massage, artificial limbs, ambulatory supplies, and medicines are provided at the central medical offices of the League at nominal rates. These prices are standardized and approved by the League, and will be quoted upon request before such services are rendered to any patient.

#### In Union, Financial Strength

**Dues:** All the above-mentioned benefits and privileges are rendered to members and their dependents for \$1.50 per month, and are payable in advance to the financial secretary of the member's local at the same time he or she pays the regular union dues.

(Continued on page 168)

## PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, per 100	\$ .75	Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.50
Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Labels, Metal, per 100	1.75
Account Book, Treasurer's	1.00	Labels, Paper, per 100	.30
Balot Boxes, each	1.50	Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.50
Buttons, S. G. (medium)	1.75	Obligation Cards, double, per dozen	.25
Buttons, S. G. (small)	1.50	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.75
Buttons, B. G.	.75	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Buttons, Cuff, B. G., per pair	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	2.40
Button, Gold-faced Diamond Shaped	2.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	2.40
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	4.80
Book, Day	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	2.60
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	4.80
Carbon for receipt books	.05	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	2.40
Charm, vest chain slide	5.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	4.80
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.35
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.35
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Holders, each	.25
Single Copies	.10	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Seal, cut off	1.00
Emblem, automobile	1.50	Seal	4.00
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Gavels, each	.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder, Financial Secretary's, 26 tab index	6.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.50
Ledger pages to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	3.00		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	4.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	8.75		
(Extra Heavy Binding)			
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	15.00		

#### FOR E. W. B. A.

Application Blanks, per 100	.75	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Book, Minute	1.50	Single Copies	.10
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Rituals, each	.25
		Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75

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NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JANUARY 11  
TO FEBRUARY 10, 1931**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
I. O.	21796	23240	62	663981	663998	160	623112	623120	269	125139	125197
1	19606	19800	64	122253	122254	161	12632	12648	269	12003	12008
1	62251	62434	64	683134	683220	163	175517	175560	270	681575	681594
1	2468	2505	64	6036	6062	163	12908	12910	271	73807	73835
1	132779	132786	64	37184	37500	164	162844	163010	275	518142	518158
1	963749	963760	64	188701	188790	164	73201	73201	276	354481	354503
1	210751	211042	65	199721	199900	165	654624	654629	278	410706	410715
1	218694	219000	66	191062	191250	169	673838	673859	280	262886	262903
2	297361	297490	66	34507	34509	170	671970	671971	281	220441	220441
3	Series A, 32695-32700	324001	66	234060	234060	173	23144	23162	283	701661	701663
3	" A, 33956-34003	30027	67	30048	30048	174	185701	185710	285	38701	38706
3	" B, 7961-7962	60	532714	532720	174	620039	620045	285	641244	641250	
3	C, 451-452	70	659050	659058	175	18601	18623	286	639375	639382	
3	D, 8185-8231	72	958285	958295	175	868615	868670	288	96820	96850	
3	F, 5039-5043	73	340593	340669	175	38701	38701	290	36302	36304	
3	O 1-1622	76	103648	103698	177	6552	6600	290	5712	5723	
3	O 1801-1988	76	48004	48006	177	15001	15032	291	527864	527918	
5	176491	177000	77	24633	24643	178	397498	397500	291	58801	58801
6	64476	64500	77	176774	179917	178	18901	18908	292	337901	337950
6	208501	208600	79	302304	302500	180	164463	164512	292	336451	336620
6	141005	141010	80	870864	870902	180	48601	48607	293	660620	660628
7	13932	13942	81	3281	3300	181	194505	194566	295	31223	31241
7	111979	112196	81	180001	180050	184	444265	444279	296	977100	977100
7	14724	14734	83	199071	199349	185	220056	220100	296	18601	18608
8	868085	868100	83	20742	20750	186	34501	34507	300	966808	966812
10	665530	665570	86	101271	101277	188	432408	432416	302	25818	25822
12	800816	800843	86	7801	7801	190	75301	75301	302	1201	1201
14	36881	36903	86	190502	190510	191	259911	259928	303	528245	528253
15	863827	863841	87	679171	679180	193	37501	37541	305	27340	27357
16	671511	671520	88	720772	720819	194	959480	959524	305	42001	42001
17	50719	50728	90	108284	108391	194	24908	24909	306	28203	28203
17	296491	296700	90	6992	6994	195	336115	336214	306	7283	7378
17	222751	223050	93	934932	934939	196	960182	960226	307	680684	680693
18	137818	138193	94	690667	690670	197	583671	583681	308	158767	158796
18	14157	14180	95	558563	558568	200	25056	25150	309	145819	145819
18	24321	24332	96	12619	12691	201	18001	18010	309	120245	120322
20	192001	192034	96	36645	36750	203	630564	630571	309	3901	3902
20	7525	7560	96	18604	18623	204	623011	623043	311	116766	116870
20	10595	10699	96	186751	186800	205	174093	174104	311	25501	25508
20	10701	10800	99	135121	135420	207	688119	688124	312	62402	62403
20	67588	67664	100	108097	108119	208	191375	191420	312	11519	11569
21	635188	635210	101	574473	574474	209	206465	206499	314	307367	307384
22	107513	107623	103	31507	31509	210	183001	183033	314	13506	13508
22	142501	142532	103	44671	44902	210	122198	122250	316	705251	705251
26	16803	17075	103	126241	126299	211	132801	132901	317	72301	72303
26	162222	162275	104	174021	174170	212	26416	26461	317	112601	112620
26	75601	75606	105	136107	136150	212	157193	157367	317	186901	186901
27	869044	869050	105	189301	189313	212	91688	91705	318	682281	682322
28	36072	36235	106	910089	910100	213	179068	180055	319	114380	114380
28	103735	104090	106	14701	14733	213	45118	45190	321	706811	706832
28	129073	129102	107	5571	5594	213	131259	131261	322	854681	854684
30	598483	598507	108	117027	117079	222	860824	860841	329	22300	22331
31	150573	150595	109	648771	648785	224	800569	800600	330	176663	176668
32	596987	596997	110	93219	93238	224	178501	178517	333	192421	192507
33	441697	441706	110	138755	138757	225	692138	692192	328	670903	671000
34	60021	60056	111	259228	259237	227	983628	983632	328	19201	19233
34	747228	747330	113	837255	837295	229	654369	654381	328	703800	703844
35	101002	101115	114	733738	733744	229	93877	93950	329	902464	902487
35	7513	7516	116	909873	909881	229	674440	674447	329	9902	9904
38	828351	828980	117	692883	692900	225	627091	627122	334	691190	691205
38	827461	827600	117	36901	36901	226	232501	232520	335	622540	622548
38	24911	24970	119	700182	700190	226	705776	705800	336	636513	636524
38	52511	52570	120	224859	224870	229	654369	654381	338	703791	703800
38	4331	4380	121	654015	654022	230	93877	93950	339	902464	902487
39	170251	170268	122	230781	230900	231	776198	776208	340	166280	166345
39	92790	93000	124	3373	3401	232	265433	265452	341	777695	777706
39	16206	16207	124	202383	203907	233	18301	18324	342	589331	589333
40	135241	135463	124	2148	2181	235	682757	682767	343	648406	648425
40	30078	30116	125	157707	158250	236	661244	661249	343	40801	40808
41	115886	116120	125	29710	29710	237	8797	8825	344	23422	23435
42	629101	629111	125	225751	225777	238	681320	681346	347	192134	192198
43	5701	5735	131	19201	19201	239	678522	678524	348	123002	123003
43	117911	118084	131	26779	26793	241	606932	606946	348	189471	189670
43	15601	15606	131	39006	39013	242	730426	730431	348	13204	13205
44	973480	973487	131	773133	773145	244	704363	704363	349	129311	129469
45	12920	12930	132	691783	691785	245	137057	137118	349	663709	663720
46	4201	4240	133	316262	316279	246	189918	189952	350	945	953
46	973941	974130	136	28811	28815	247	604416	604429	351	197296	197303
46	29101	29120	136	132161	132240	248	671891	671900	354	165270	165282
48	121561	121740	136	64503	64503	248	29101	29109	355	638565	638569
48	4851	4874	138	786183	786210	249	634241	634245	356	653171	653180
48	18941	18960	138	11105	11105	250	616212	616227	363	105926	105968
50	261163	261195	139	788429	788480	250	16501	16502	364	130522	130643
51	923285	923286	140	99710	99750	252	149496	149518	365	822316	822319
52	201751	202235	140	15301	15320	254	98963	98981	366	635087	635089
53	216337	216429	141	16229	16251	255	56536	56554	367	833462	833479
54	618094	618101	145	92200	92250	256	300671	300690	368	259597	259608
55	802440	802453	145	230251	2						

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
520	802084	802100	625	36607	36635	757	31852	31878	1025	973064	973068
522	904530	904570	629	806564	806600	762	9066	9090	1029	789722	789758
525	679556	679570	629	210001	210047	763	26149	26166	1032	767957	767970
526	962368	962371	630	334254	334270	765	24599	24600	1036	445987	445998
527	661637	661700	631	944875	944900	770	3376	3418	1037	19901	20050
527	28801	28809	632	678328	678350	771	330572	330574	1037	129790	
528	102906	103001	636	123089	123130	772	702276	702284	1045	280108	280111
528	44415	44418	640	33532	33572	773	8235	8288	1047	168808	168833
529	988163	988175	640	33303		774	799517	799542	1054	37201	37206
530	194551	194561	646	820513	820515	784	32732	32768	1054	733200	
530	688590	688594	648	14401	14402	787	916199	916215	1072	858526	858531
532	43803	43804	648	98127	98250	792	707070	707089	1086	24950	24990
532	220860	221016	648	149701	149702	794	193501	193558	1087	681289	681295
533	963381	963383	649	216977	217016	794	39602		1091	350940	350964
535	333606	333672	651	711210	711215	798	954514	954528	1095	3988	4010
536	629934	629945	653	261411	261420	808	868908	868919	1099	787452	787478
537	168904	168926	654	2422	2428	811	968074	968083	1101	341579	341592
539	908049	908059	655	65701	65715	817	146704	146980	1105	658176	658189
544	195758	195859	655	13201	13235	817	127521	127526	1108	22856	22880
545	25825	25882	656	668583	668600	818	75001	75012	1131	994491	994500
545	15303	15306	656	17401	17413	818	694645		1131	38401	
547	655862	655871	660	20101	20153	819	656737	656760	1135	614136	614146
548	618668	618691	660	679974	680000	820	50418	50428	1141	20414	20418
549	940538	940597	660	8474	8478	828	703188		1141	440	482
549	901		661	205616	205639	832	677938	677943	1141	21907	21909
551	290959	290967	664	667640	667667	835	80110		1144	533908	533922
552	95292	95306	665	21381	21442	838	681027	681072	1147	30958	30993
556	339551	339572	665	144013	144035	840	664757	664770	1151	459883	459887
557	692476	692498	665	555621	555673	842	624873	624879	1154	323197	323216
560	356861	356874	665	55803	55819	849	623472	623487	1156	131457	131531
560	22505		668	74426	74443	850	746124	746140			
561	30746	30888	669	021718	921727	854	204875	204910			
561	11701	11710	670	175775	175783	855	3973	3992			
564	740737	740744	672	676729	676735	857	683667	683679	43	15603-15605.	
564	27005		672	67201	67217	862	11736	11755	59	147246-250.	
565	902826	902841	675	32970	32983	863	702123	702143	136	28808-28810.	
567	19802		677	20106	20107	864	946691	946795	203	630567-569.	
567	118751	118806	677	122446	122482	865	114156	114324	214	28776-28777.	
567	10511	10520	679	650122	650128	865	10203	10205	291	527911-915.	
568	200079	200250	681	458009	458110	869	546634	546644	319	114371.	
568	207001	207004	683	4874	4901	870	202501	202536	325	9901.	
569	21606	21631	683	16505	16508	870	794589	794600	501	70801.	
569	23403		684	538761	538787	873	364266	364271	584	96519-96520.	
569	135882	136043	685	697077	697100	874	664184	664207	672	676734.	
570	15960	15969	686	30814	30826	875	625272	625283	694	128639-640.	
571	32411	32427	689	634780	634784	877	680103	680120			
572	263169	263175	691	6601	6602	885	685	712			
573	658755	658779	691	5401	5406	885	30610				
574	928574	928614	691	690487	690500	886	259444	259469	1	2471 - 2472, 2486,	
574	28203	28204	694	128588	128682	892	651785	651800	702	33271.	
575	9641	9659	695	717141	717166	892	35401	35402	810	656755.	
577	33611	33622	696	188101	188120	900	597675	597687	854	204903.	
577	57301	57303	696	171001	171025	902	53401		855	3975.	
578	34621	34703	696	907816	907844	902	81548	81593	953	134245.	
580	642741	642750	697	25801	25815	907	38982	38986	970	694478.	
581	9551	9650	697	168710	168750	912	6013	6016	1002	59785.	
583	51601	51608	697	204751	204930	912	190201	190202	1037	20011, 20022, 20024.	
583	883041	883080	700	29701	29717	912	122411	122481	1141	454.	
584	57762	57768	700	29201	29204	915	971349	971356	1156	323199.	
584	96500	96587	701	812272	812333	918	704801	704801			
584	211088	211167	702	339265	339450	919	59306	59310	18	137818, 138091.	
585	721324	721331	702	207751	207811	922	613777	613779	20	7532, 67595, 10682.	
586	683301	683327	704	57901	57902	931	862534		20	192001-004.	
588	823781	823815	704	212363	212390	937	15325	15338	28	103921, 104050.	
591	695671	695681	707	195773	195791	940	669624	669631	40	135273.	
592	263724	263727	710	611331	611348	943	669239	669243	43	5703, 5731, 117994.	
593	2725	2737	711	213382	213459	948	31540	31546	46	118025, 949652.	
594	691549	691558	712	497772	497790	948	188316	188349	52	201317, 39823.	
595	45907	45909	713	3002	3044	948	13000	18024	58	34555-34558, 224178.	
595	211943	212102	713	183331	183750	953	134243	134250	225071-080,	225319.	
595	23404	23410	713	104251	104610	953	36301	36309	224324,	224342.	
596	440493	440497	716	124461	124690	956	632914	632920	224454,	224874-	
599	924606	924621	716	1551	1560	958	657275		224875,		
600	1552	1564	717	9605	9606	963	38605	38610	59	147339.	
600	1233		717	222403	222469	968	9303	9305	64	683134, 149, 188,	
601	546552	546564	719	441650	441676	969	634147	634156	37285,	37389.	
601	61501		722	15904	15942	970	694474	694487	65	199747,	
601	37801	37819	722	69301	69302	971	443078	443082	808,	853,	
602	27619	27645	725	231751	231756	972	665089	665097	79	302500.	
607	600877	600888	728	949443	949461	978	326095	326110	80	870866.	
611	142624	142653	731	460235	460254	982	439152	439160	83	199081.	
613	119815	119906	732	125602	125648	991	677061	677068	99	135142,	
614	732080	732085	734	181501	181559	995	630828	630839	152,	332,	
618	22529	22531	734	140203	140250	1002	50749	50796	124	203067 - 608,	
619	675381	675393	735	670920	670933	1012	668092	668094	2180,	3400,	
622	584643	584653	743	1982	2023	1021	970731	970734	134	48940,	
623	90109	90120	746	621415	621436	1024	118176	118221	155469.		

### HOSPITALIZATION PLAN ON PACIFIC COAST

(Continued from page 166)

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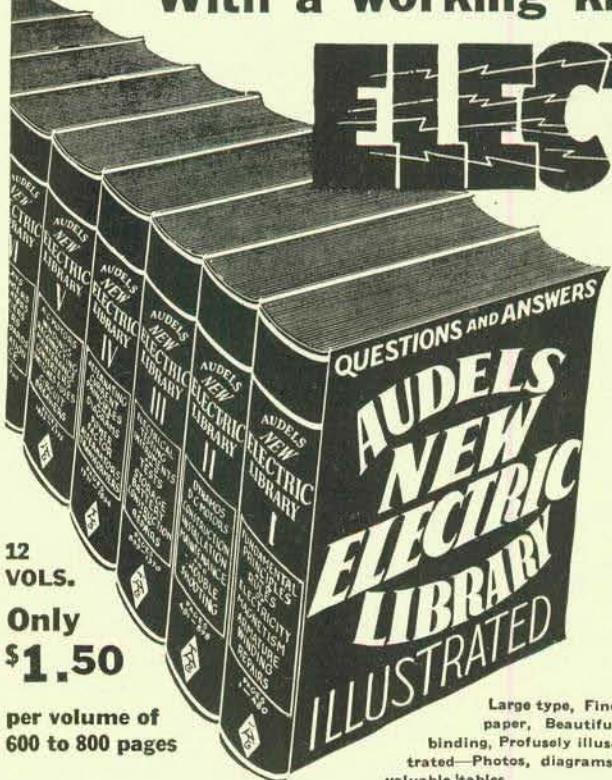
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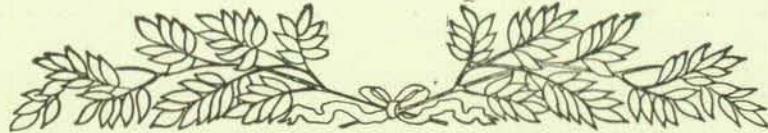
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WILLIAM JAMES.

